

THE ILLUSTRATED LENDON NEWS



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[SIXPENCE.

THE IRISH POOR-LAW.

THE approach of winter brings the usual cry of distress from Ireland. As the interest of the political trials dies away, a new and far more painful interest is excited by the certainty that a widespread destitution will afflict that country during the long interval between the present season and the warm days of 1849. The distress may not positively amount to a famine, as in bygone years ; the failure of the potato crop may have been partial, not general ; the population may have been decimated by the misery and disease of the far greater calamity of 1846-47, and vast numbers of emigrants may have fled from those fatal shores to seek a better fortune over the Atlantic ; but sufficient misery, and a sufficiently deplorable pressure of mouths to be fed upon the supply of food to fill them, remain in Ireland, to tax to the uttermost the benevolence of the wealthy, and to afford room for all the statesmanship of this country in providing a remedy or even an alleviation. The amount of the tribute which private charity shall bestow, or the debt which this country will yet have to pay to Ireland in return for the long but unintentional misrule of past ages, it is impossible to estimate. We may well believe that both will be heavy, before Ireland can be placed in the condition of a self-supporting country. The process by which this necessary and imperative consummation is to be arrived at, it is equally impossible to specify. The best minds of England must, however, be devoted to it. The misery cries aloud, and will give us no rest, until by some process or another we cope with it earnestly, wisely, and effectually.

The introduction of a Poor-Law into Ireland is one of those measures from which much was to be expected. A Poor-Law in England has worked well. By recognizing the right of the poor man to live as a pauper, if there were none to give him employment, it compelled property to take the wiser of the two courses. It stimulated employment and improvement ; and, while it looked like a burden upon the land, became, in effect, a blessing upon it. To introduce such a system into Ireland, seemed to the theoriser of England to be both just and politic. All argument was in its favour. What had wrought so well here could not, it was imagined, be other than beneficial to Ireland ; and so the Poor-Law was introduced and carried. But, alas ! such is the wide extent of the misery and destitution of that country, that the Poor-Law, so just in theory, so fair-sounding, so applicable elsewhere, has broken down. It is found that it cannot be applied. England herself is a fortunate country. The wisdom of past ages, directed to social and civil rights, applied a Poor-Law in the sixteenth century, and accustomed all classes to its operation, before it was possible that any undue strain could be made upon it ; just as in the seventeenth century we acquired those civil rights which other nations are struggling for in the nineteenth. But the good-fortune of England in the timeliness of her reforms was forgotten by the friends of a Poor-Law for Ireland. Even amongst ourselves the introduction of a Poor-Law for the first time in the middle of the nineteenth century, and amidst the set of circumstances which would have grown up in the absence of such a law, would, in all probability, have been a failure. The misfortune in the case of Ireland is, that the Poor-Law was not applied generations ago—before population had increased to such an enormous extent—before the people under its pressure had been reduced to the lowest and most precarious of diet, the potato—before they had been deteriorated, if not demoralised—before the innumerable evils consequent upon such a state of society had arisen, and before landlords had become too impoverished and embarrassed to be made available for the extirpation of the pauperism around them. But the sudden introduction of such a law, however just in itself, has but extended the circle of misery. The cry of distress arises not only from the over-

abundant people—from the immense potato-feeding multitudes—but from the classes both immediately and high above them. Small farmers and great landed proprietors are equally pinched or crushed beneath the operation of the law. Without a Poor-Law the people would have died of famine ; with a Poor-Law, the people are not elevated above habitual and constant pauperism, and the property of the landlords is all but confiscated. Such is the unhappy social condition of a beautiful and fertile country. Such is the state to which a variety of causes, acting from age to age, and from generation to generation, has brought an island that has every natural capability of being one of the richest and happiest on the face of the earth. Such, also, is the condition which must

be changed with all the speed we can command, under the penalty, not merely of a destitution and degradation which shame us in the eyes of the world, but of convulsions always imminent when the empty stomach and the despairing heart are the advisers and inciters of civil strife.

However difficult the task may be, something must be done to save the Irish landlords as well as the Irish people. To repeal the Poor-Law is out of the question ; but it is equally out of the question to attempt in any district of that country to levy rates of thirteen-and-sixpence in the pound, as in Scariff. Whatever be the real, tangible, available property of Ireland must be both assessable and assessed for the support and for the employment of



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the people in productive agriculture; but it is cruel to enforce a Poor-Law upon the English model in a country that is not in the enjoyment of English circumstances. The same differences that exist between English and Irish society in all their grades, ought to exist in the machinery of the English and Irish Poor-Laws. The habitual pauperism of England does not exceed one-fifteenth of the whole people—a sufficiently disagreeable and costly proportion; but the habitual pauperism of Ireland does not fall far, if anything short, of one-third. To tax the large property of the one people for the support of its poor, inflicts a tax quite heavy enough to be patiently and even advantageously borne; but to tax the smaller property of the other in a ratio so awfully augmented, becomes in fact impossible. The farmer gives up his farm, rather than cultivate the land with such odds against him; the small trader becomes a pauper himself; and the landlord, in "hopeless prostration, sees no prospect for himself but that of being gradually devoured by the people who ought, in a proper state of society, to increase his wealth and their own. The rate is levied, but it cannot be collected. The machinery, so admirable here, will not work there; the strain is too great upon it; and the old cry of distress and despair resounds from every corner of the island.

These facts have been brought under our notice not only by the wail of the people in terror of the privations too certain to beset them during the approaching winter, but by a remarkable book upon the subject, which has just been published by M. Aubrey de Vere, a resident Irish proprietor. Mr. De Vere, has given his book the title of "English Misrule and Irish Misdeeds," and is not sparing in his exemplifications of both. He is not—in this instance, at least—a man who speaks without experience, having filled the office of Chairman of a Poor-Relief Committee in the dreadful winter of 1846-7; and seen with his own eyes, and heard with his own ears, the miseries of the people. Mr. De Vere, though he blames English misrule for the complicated and long-enduring wretchedness of Ireland, is not insensible to those faults in the character of the Irish themselves, which have rendered misrule more speedily fatal to them than it would have been to a people of greater energy, more steady self-reliance, and a more enduring continuity of purpose. But Mr. De Vere seems to forget that the misrule of England in Ireland, whatever it may have been (and we are not disposed to underrate its amount), dates from a period long past; that the present generation of Englishmen, at least, have never had, and are not likely to have, any intention to perpetuate misrule, but the very reverse; and that, in a time of commercial pressure and distress, we have consented to enormous pecuniary sacrifices for the sake of Ireland, and are ready to do so again if we can be assured that our bounty will not do harm rather than good to its recipients. He should remember that if Ireland has offered to the world the spectacle of a gigantic misery, England has also offered to the world the spectacle of an unparalleled effort to relieve and to remove it. If the splendour of our benevolence has not kept pace with the hideousness of her misery, it has not been from any want of inclination on the part of the living race of Englishmen, but from the sheer impossibility of remedying in one year the accumulated evils of ages; and of elevating the character of a people too poor and sorrow-stricken to attempt to elevate themselves. Men of influence among the Irish would do better service to the cause of their countrymen by showing them the good intentions and good deeds of living men towards them, than by continually dwelling upon past crimes and errors, which men of all parties unhesitatingly admit and most unfeignedly deplore. Mr. De Vere, like all who take anything like a comprehensive view of Irish misery and its causes, is an advocate for the Poor-Law; but he desires, as indeed every one must, that it should be reconsidered in all the details of its working, in order that the burden may be fairly distributed; and that the middle classes and the landlords themselves should not, as at present, be crushed into pauperism by assessments too heavy for their property to bear. He says truly, that "the position of the Irish proprietor is that of a man called to the discharge of functions not his own, through the instrumentality of resources not at his command. He is obliged daily to witness the misery which he did not cause, and which he cannot relieve. He is reproached by the patience of thousands to whom he can offer no aid, and by the impatience of hundreds who will not let him aid them. If he sinks into apathy or recklessness, he becomes an insignificant in a crisis when everything has its significance. If he rouses himself to the exercise of those rights without which the duties of property are abstractions, he is proclaimed a tyrant and an extirpator. *De jure*, he has a right to his property; *de facto*, not quite to his life."

It is extremely difficult to frame any law that will work well in all cases. Even in happier England, it requires the greatest care to prevent the Poor-Law from being abused, either to the disadvantage of the pauper, or to the rate-payer not greatly removed above pauperism; and in a country like Ireland all such difficulties are of necessity immensely increased. It seems to be agreed on all hands, that the Government committed an error last Session in refusing an inquiry into the working of the new Poor-Law in Ireland. We may anticipate that, in the ensuing Session, the fault will not be repeated, and that some attempt will be made to give the Irish people a Poor-Law which shall not aggravate the misery it was intended to remedy, and reduce both property and pauperism into one common mass of despondency and ruin.

JOSEPH BARON JELLACHICH.

JOSEPH BARON JELLACHICH was born in 1801, at Peterwardin, of Croatian parents. His early education was exclusively conducted by his mother, who seems to have implanted in him a predilection for poetry and intellectual recreation. The Emperor Francis, to whom he was presented when a boy of eight years old, noticed him much, and placed him at the Theresianum in Vienna, an institution which has produced several eminent military and statesmen for the Austrian monarchy. There he studied military science and history with zeal and success; not neglecting, however, at the same time bodily exercise: he thus became a skilful fencer, a bold horseman, and, at a later period, a capital shot. At the age of eighteen, Jellachich entered a dragoon regiment stationed at Tarnow, and very soon gained the respect of his superiors and the love of his inferiors. At this period, during a long illness, he composed several poems, which abounded with ambitious views and an ardent longing after the achievement of great deeds, yet are tinged with melancholy.

In 1825 his health rallied, and he was able to join his regiment, in its new garrison at Vienna. After the French revolution of July, 1830, when fresh arrangements, advancements, and prospects of war infused new life into the Austrian army, Jellachich was appointed captain in one of the border regiments, which was marched into Italy in 1831, where it remained about four years. After its return to the border, Jellachich had ample opportunity to gather experience of a different nature in the increasing and bloody conflicts with the Bosnians. In 1842 he became commander of the 1st border regiment, and most signal distinguished himself with this brave troop in the battle of Posvid. But, although well known in his native country, and throughout the army, it was only in March, 1848, when the Emperor made him Major-General, Ban of Slavonia, Croatia, and Dalmatia, and a few days after, Field-Marshal-Lieutenant, that he came prominently before the public. It is not our object to enlarge upon the important political motives and consequences connected with this appointment; but the following details, in explanation of Jellachich's position, will not be out of place.

The kingdoms of Croatia and Slavonia have been united with the kingdom of Hungary for the last 700 years: it was not conquered by the latter, but attached to it after the demise of the last Croatian King. The Croats and Slavonians since that time have shared the fate of the Hungarians, and participated in their freedom. As in Hungary the Palatine, so in Croatia the Ban, was the vicegerent of the King; but the affairs of both countries were conducted by a common Imperial Diet. Some years ago, the Hungarians demanded that their language alone should be used at the Diet. The Emperor gave his consent, by which the Slavonian people were greatly exasperated. This excitement reached its height when, in consequence of the events of March, the Emperor was compelled by the Hungarians to grant to the country an administration apart from the Austrian Ministry, and to incorporate the Banat with re-consti-

tuted Hungary. Already, at that time, the insurrection was ripe, but the leader was still wanting. Meanwhile, the situation of the Government at Vienna had become more and more difficult. The Court strove hard to put down the agitation of the people. Vienna rejoiced at the free language and manly demeanour assumed by the Hungarians in opposition to the Camarilla, and derived from it a fresh impulse in the struggle. Thus the Government lay between two straits: on the one side, the Hungarians and Germans struggling for liberty; on the other, the Croats, supported by the whole population of the remaining Slavonian provinces, who endeavoured to take advantage of the agitation for the purpose of constituting an independent Slavonian empire. Instead of openly declaring itself for one party, the Government endeavoured to be on terms with each, and commenced an intrigue for the destruction of both. With the expectation of possessing, in Jellachich, the favourite of the Court, Government appointed him Ban, and he forthwith availed himself of the new power entrusted to him. He appealed to the national feeling of the Slavonians; pointed out in brilliant language the encroaching despotism of Hungary, and collected around him fanatical hordes, with whom he opened his campaign against the Hungarians; and they, unprepared for the conflict, proposed peace, at the same time demanding the mediation of the Austrian Government. The ministers made fair promises; and the deposing of the Ban was officially decreed; whilst money was secretly sent to him for the army, and the Emperor, with the whole Court, received Jellachich at Innspruck with respect and honour. He returned to his army, entered Hungary, and was confirmed by the Court—who now thought proper to lay aside the mask—Ban and Governor-General of Hungary. Moreover, the Government were about to send him additional troops, but met with strong resistance on the part of the inhabitants of Vienna. The recent bloody events were the consequence of this step. The Ban succeeded by forced marches to make his way to Vienna, there, with Windischgrätz, to put down the insurrection. By this time, however, the Court seems to have become suspicious of Jellachich. By Windischgrätz was appointed Commander-in-Chief. It became evident, too, that he was not only the tool of the Camarilla, but that selfish and ambitious plans—the prospect of a Slavonian Royal crown—had presided over his acts.

In consequence of this humiliation, Jellachich has once more appealed to the sympathies of Slavonism, and declared that in all his deeds he had been solely influenced by a strong Slavonian feeling. Such is his last move: it is impossible to foreshadow the results.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The canvassing for support by the partisans of the different candidates for the Presidency continues to be carried on, both in Paris and the provinces, with much vigour, and even acrimony; while in the National Assembly the debates on the various items of the Budget disclose financial prospects which alarm and dishearten all who have anything to lose; seeing, as they do, national bankruptcy staring them in the face, without any feasible remedy presenting itself to calm their apprehensions.

M. Lamartine is again added to the number of candidates by a committee of his friends, who have undertaken, during his absence from the capital, to manage his interest in the affair; while the Red Republicans and ultra-Democrats still remain divided between Ledru-Rollin and Raspail, who is a prisoner in the Castle of Vincennes.

The Clubs, which re-commenced their meetings for some time past, were, during the past week, noisy and troublesome in the extreme—all orderly proceedings being rendered impossible by the unvarying measures of the Red Men, who turned all into confusion, and finally expelled the less disorderly members.

On Sunday, the promulgation of the Constitution was, according to previous arrangement, celebrated throughout the provinces; and in Paris, as being the chief town of the department of the Seine, the festivities of the preceding Sunday were renewed, but not on so large a scale. In the evening vast crowds assembled in the Champs Elysées and its neighbourhood to admire the illuminations and fireworks, and likewise at the Barrière du Trône and at the Observatory. These persons conducted themselves peaceably.

A banquet took place at a late hour at the Château Rouge, called the Banquet of the Democratic and Social Press, at three francs a head. The President was the Abbé Lamennais, and almost all the members of the party of the Mountain in the Assembly were present, including M. Ledru-Rollin. The number of guests was above 2000. Speeches were delivered by the leading members of the Mountain, including M. Ledru-Rollin. There was a good deal of confusion and disorder, and on many occasions efforts were made to expel certain parties.

At an earlier hour of the day a curious democratic manifestation took place at the Barrière du Maine, under the denomination of a banquet of female Socialists. There were 1200 persons present, but many of them were men headed by Pierre Leroux, who acted as one of the presidents; and there were at least one hundred children. The absurdity of the affair was much heightened by a child of seven years of age proposing a toast to fraternity, and another reciting verses in honour of the democratic and social Republic.

During the day a detachment of colonists for Algeria left Paris in the presence of an immense crowd assembled to witness their departure.

M. Bastide has had a conference with M. Von Raumer, chargé d'affaires of the central government at Frankfort. M. Von Raumer, who has now been at Paris for three months, had never yet been officially received or acknowledged by General Cavaignac. He had not been admitted to present his credentials, nor has the government in any explicit manner acknowledged the central government of Frankfort. M. Von Raumer was accordingly ordered to demand of M. Bastide categorical explanations on the subject. M. Bastide answered that the conduct of the government was based on the reasons:—1. That England had not yet acknowledged the Frankfort government. 2. That the Frankfort government was not yet definitely constituted. Upon the second point M. Von Raumer observed that the European powers did not wait for the vote of the constitution to acknowledge the French republic; on the first he referred to the excellent reception given at London to the envoy from Frankfort. M. Bastide then gave a third reason. He said that nothing could be definitive in France until after the election of the President, who could probably change the ministry, and that M. Bastide wished to leave this question to his successors. M. Von Raumer then declared that he would communicate with his government, which had authorised him to remain in Paris until after the presidential election; after which he would immediately demand his passports if satisfaction were not given.

The difference which had arisen between the Bey of Tunis and the Consul of the French Republic has been arranged. Admiral Baudin has, however, ordered two ships of the line, the *Jena* and *Jemmapes*, to remain at Tunis for the winter.

General Cavaignac on Tuesday delivered a speech in the Assembly on the subject of the various accusations, and, as he said, calumnious statements of which he has been the object. He said that he would reserve for another time, and pass over for the present in silence, all the accusations which were circulated under the authority of names foreign to the Assembly; but he could not pass over those which were sanctioned more or less by some of his colleagues. He would ask MM. Garnier Pâges, Duclerc, Barthélémy, St. Hilaire, Pagnier, and all others who have authorised, by word or by writing, third parties to use their names, to accuse him; if not, he would veto their declarations; but if so, he would ask them to explain themselves, and he would wish that these explanations were given on Thursday, in the presence of M. Marie, Minister of Justice, whose presence he considered necessary, and who could not be present to-day. These observations were followed by a great agitation in the Assembly. M. Garnier Pâges answered, that if General Cavaignac complained of being calumniated, the late executive commission also complained. He said that he would accept the debate for Thursday.—M. Rousseau objected that such explanations were inconvenient and a dangerous precedent, and moved the order of the day. These observations were received with loud murmurs.—M. Joly required that, if the Assembly waited for M. Marie, it should also wait for M. de Lamartine, whose presence on the other side of the question was even more necessary, and proposed that the debate should be adjourned to Monday.—General Cavaignac rejoined that he would rather renounce the assistance of M. Marie than wait, and demanded that the debate should take place to-morrow.—M. Ledru-Rollin insisted on the necessity of the presence of M. de Lamartine, whose testimony was indispensable to the complete development of the truth.—M. Duclerc persisted in demanding Thursday. He said that the presence of M. de Lamartine was not necessary, but that of M. Marie was indispensable. It was finally decided that the debate should take place on Saturday. This incident created the greatest sensation in the Chamber.

A duel took place in Paris on Tuesday, between Colonel Rey, Governor of the Hôtel de Ville, and M. Edmond Adam, Deputy-Mayor of Paris under the Provisional Government. The latter was wounded in the thigh.

Another duel was fought on Wednesday between General Baraguy d' Hilliers and M. Goudchaux, former Minister of Finance. After an exchange of shots the seconds interfered and effected a compromise.

SPAIN.

Intelligence from Madrid mentions the general prevalence in that capital of statements of Cabrera having entered into negotiations for giving his support to the Queen's cause. The Government paper thinks it is not true; but that it is probable that Cabrera, seeing that the cause of Count Montemolin has become desperate, may abandon it. It was expected that the decree, summoning the Cortes on the 15th December, would be published on the 19th, the Queen's birthday.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—The Imperial Central Government of the Confederation have entered upon a course relative to Austria which will test its real value as a power, and show whether the decrees of its National Assembly are something more than waste paper. A committee of the Assembly having been named to discuss Austrian affairs, came unanimously to the following conclusion, which, on being put in the Assembly, was carried without a debate on the 16th inst.:—

"The National Assembly, protesting before all Germany against the arrest and execution of the deputy Robert Blum, which took place in contempt of the law of the empire of the 30th of September, summons the Ministry of the empire to take the most energetic measures to cause those persons to be tried and punished who took part, directly or indirectly, in this arrest and execution."

With respect to the affairs of Prussia, the Central Government does not seem likely to obtain more felicitous results from its interference in that quarter. On the 18th the Assembly passed the following resolutions:—1. The Imperial Assembly, in accordance with the measures resolved upon by the Imperial Ministry, hereby declares that it considers it necessary—2. To induce the Royal Government of Prussia to repeal the decree removing the seat of the National Assembly to Brandenburg, so soon as such measures are adopted as may appear sufficient to secure the dignity and freedom of their deliberations in Berlin. 2. To induce

the Crown of Prussia to choose, as soon as possible, a Ministry that possesses the confidence of the country, and is calculated to remove all apprehensions of reactionary endeavours and attempts to infringe the popular liberties."

To effect those objects, an Imperial Commissioner, M. Bassermann, was sent to Berlin; but that functionary returned without accomplishing anything, and on the 18th he declared in the Assembly, in giving an account of his mission, that, having seen the impossibility of a pacific arrangement, he had thought proper to leave Berlin, and give in to the Vicar of the Empire his resignation as Under-Secretary of State.

On the 20th, the Assembly came to the following resolution respecting the state of affairs in Prussia:—"The Imperial Assembly, in pursuance of its resolution of the 14th inst., and duly considering the events that have taken place, calls on the Central Government to urge the Imperial Commissioners now in Berlin to exert all their efforts to obtain the appointment of a Ministry which enjoys the confidence of the country. The Assembly, at the same time, expressly declares the notoriously illegal and dangerous resolution of the residue of the Berlin Assembly to be null and void. Finally, the Assembly declares that it will protect the rights and liberties promised and ensured to the people of Prussia against all attempts to violate them."

WURTEMBERG.—The Chamber of Deputies of this state has passed a series of resolutions calling on the Government to recommend the central German Government at Frankfort to take in hand the Prussian affair, and treat it as its own; to protect the Prussian Assembly against the Ministry, and to preserve the Prussian people from military despotism.

SAXONY.—The Dresden Chambers have passed a resolution calling upon the Central Power to take energetic steps to obtain an atonement for the injury inflicted on the honour of Germany by the murder of Blum.

PRUSSIA.

The contest between the Crown and that section of the National Assembly which resisted the Royal order of removal from Berlin to Brandenburg has been brought virtually to an end, at least in its present shape. Driven from one place of meeting to another by the soldiers, the "rump," for the Conservative members had ceased to attend its sittings, signalled its last meeting, which was also dispersed by the military on Thursday, the 16th inst., by passing a resolution to the effect that the Brandenburg Ministry had no power to raise or expend money so long as the sittings of the Assembly in Berlin were suspended, the resolution to have effect from that day (the 17th). This is what we should call in parliamentary phrase "stopping the supplies," a course that, in a country constituted and circumstanced as Prussia at present is, can have no effect.

The dispersion of the "rump" was effected after the following fashion. While the refusal to pay imposts was being discussed, a major and several officers appeared in the hall. The Major walked to the President, and, after having spoken a few words to him in an under tone, the President demanded of him whether he had a written order to dissolve the Assembly? The Major replied that he had brought only a verbal order from General Wrangel, who had refused to give him a written order. The President contested his right; the Major then retired with his men, while great agitation prevailed in the Assembly. The Major himself was visibly agitated, and conducted the whole business with the greatest delicacy. As soon as he had quitted the hall, a general cry was raised, "Let us proceed to vote;" and the Assembly, amid great acclamations, voted the refusal to pay taxes, as above given. The members then left the hall, and on the return of the Major he found ought but empty benches.

The declaration of the Assembly to stop supplies had produced a counter-decree from the Minister Eichmann in which he declared that it is his duty to oppose everything that is contrary to law. As such he characterised the step taken by the Assembly; and he hoped that the taxes would be paid punctually, as heretofore. Should this hope, however, be disappointed, he expected all provincial and city authorities to exert the necessary means to enforce the payment of taxes.

The Town-Council had endeavoured to procure the mediation of the Prince of Prussia between the King and the Berlin branch of the Assembly. A deputation had waited on him at Potsdam; but to their application he replied, that, having consulted the most eminent jurists, he was assured the King had acted strictly within the limit of his rights, and that he could not recognise the left section of the Chamber of the National Assembly.

The disarming of the Civic Guards has been carried out with vigour, and to complete accomplishment, without being attended with any breach of the public tranquillity. The process of disarmament was conducted thus:—Waggons passed through the streets under a strong military escort, and at beat of drum every citizen was compelled to bring his weapon and ammunition to the door, where they were received by the officer and carried away to the Government dépôt. While the delivery was going on, each end of the street was closed by the soldiers; those who refused to give them up were arrested, but such cases were very rare; those who had more than the legal number in the house were arrested, and all offenders were dealt with according to martial law.

The latest accounts from the capital seem to indicate a probability of a change of Ministry and a revocation of the military measures.

AUSTRIA.

The interest in the accounts from Vienna flags this week. By an Imperial manifesto from Olmütz, the meeting of the Constitutional Assembly at Kremsier had been postponed from the 15th to the 22nd inst. A spirit of discontent and opposition was visible in the minds of most of the inhabitants, even amongst many who were formerly friends of the Government; and proclamations which had been issued, admonishing the people to abstain from inflammatory discourses, and calling upon the well-meaning to unite in defeating the ruinous plans of the agitators, had little effect, the people still believing that the only way of settling their differences was by the sword. A large portion of the weapons taken from the arsenal continued in the hands of the people; and when the general disarmament was proclaimed, in spite of a rigorous search, the suburbs contributed little.

Domestic matters are, in other respects, gloomy enough. The Imperial finances are in a state the reverse of flourishing, their being a deficit of no less than 60 millions of florins. The deficit in the receipts arose chiefly from Hungary and Italy, and from the expenditure for the extra disbursements for the military. They have been chiefly covered by credit.

The news of the late events at Berlin augmented the exasperation of men's minds, and, under cover of commenting upon his Prussian Majesty and his Government, they gave expression to feelings of derision, hatred, and contempt, which were intended for their own Monarch and Government.

The state of siege was relaxed. The communication between the city and the suburbs was thrown open by night as well as by day. Of 1600 persons arrested, 996 had been restored to liberty: an official proclamation contradicted the rumours of numerous executions that were said to have taken place, limiting their number to three.

The Ministry was still incomplete.

We were misled last week in stating that Messenhauser, the late commander of the Vienna National Guard, was put to death on the same day as the Frankfort deputy, Blum. The news was premature. It was on the 16th inst., and not the 9th, that the ill-fated man suffered. He was to have been hanged, but late on the previous night the sentence was changed, and the unfortunate man died a soldier's death. This commutation of the manner of the execution was all that the frequent and urgent intercessions of Messenhauser's numerous friends and relations could obtain from Prince Windischgrätz, who would not even grant a respite to wait for the Emperor's decision on a petition to pardon the offender, which, with a deputation from the municipal council, was forwarded to Olmütz.

The latest accounts from Vienna mention that the state of siege continued, but large bodies of troops were daily leaving for the scene of war in Hungary. The remainder were about to be quartered in block-houses and fortified barracks, and batteries were constructing on the bastions, in order that the town at any moment might be subjected to a bombardment.

It was generally understood that the three murderers of Latour were to have been hanged on the 17th.

HUNGARY.

No news of any interest has reached us from the theatre of war. It is asserted that the Hungarian army is 220,000 strong, including 100,000 regular troops.

ITALIAN STATES.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—According to the latest advices from both Naples and Palermo, tranquillity continued to prevail in both cities; but much impatience was manifested for the return of the British Minister, since all proceedings in the Anglo-French mediation were necessarily suspended until his arrival.

The King of Naples, it was thought, would be willing to make large concessions; thus he would grant the constitution of 1812, and an independent government under one of his sons as Sovereign; but a serious difficulty remained to be surmounted. Sicily has no organised army, and without one order cannot be maintained. The Neapolitan army is so detected by the Sicilians, that its presence would be utterly incompatible with the tranquillity of the island. What, under such circumstances, is to be done, does not appear.

ROME.—The Papal Government has contracted a loan of four millions on the security of the property which the religious corporations have given up to the State.

Information of the death of M. Rossi, at Rome, in consequence of a wound inflicted on him by an assassin in the street, is said to have reached the French Government on Thursday.

The congress on the affairs of Italy will be held immediately, at Brussels, when Lord Minto will represent England, and M. de Tocqueville France.

HOLLAND.

A report of the Ministry to the King respecting the reform of the budget, and showing that the State expenditure may be reduced to the sum of 2,000,000 florins, has been published. The Ministry propose to curtail the salaries and emoluments of the officers of state, and several sinecures are to be suppressed entirely. The King has given a ready assent to the report.

SWITZERLAND.

The following is the composition of the new Swiss Federal Government:—Furrer, of Zurich, President; Druey, of Vaud, Vice-President; Ochsenebein, of Berne; Münziger, of Soleure; Frey Hérosé, of Argan; Franzini, of Tessin; Naef, of St. Gall; and Schiess, Chancellor of the Federal Government. The two Chambers (the Council of State and National Council) met for the first time on the 16th instant, to proceed to the above-mentioned elections. The gentlemen elected thanked the Assembly, reserving the option to resign until it shall be decided which town of the Federation will be the seat of Government.

UNITED STATES.

By the *Europa*, which left New York on the 8th inst., we learn that the Presidential election, which took place throughout the Union on the preceding day, was considered to have resulted in the success of General Taylor, as far as the returns then known served to indicate the decision.

General Taylor had received, according to the accounts sent by telegraph, 131 votes; while General Cass was only known to have received 20 votes. The entire number of electoral votes is 290. The absolute majority necessary for the choice of President is 146.

The election had passed off quietly, except in Baltimore and New Orleans, where there had been some rioting, in which pistol-shots were fired, and several persons injured. At New Orleans the Democrats burned down a house.

With respect to other matters of a domestic nature, we find that by a treaty concluded with the Winconsin Indians, the Government had acquired a title to new territory to the amount of 4,000,000 acres. General Kearney, the commander of the American expedition to the north-western boundaries of Mexico during the war, had died at St. Louis. Mr. Calhoun had opposed the transfer of the elective power, in regard to the Presidential electors of South Carolina, from the State Legislature to the people.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope, to the 28th Sept., states that a proclamation had been issued by Sir H. Smith, dated the 21st of that month, announcing that the insurrection of the Dutch Boers had been effectually put down.

WEST INDIES.

The usual monthly mail arrived during the week. There is little or no news from any of the islands. Fever continued to prevail amongst our troops in Barbadoes. It was also prevailing at Havannah to a frightful extent.

INDIA.

Advices overland have been received this week from Calcutta to the 7th; Madras, the 8th; and Bombay, the 17th ult.; from which we learn that the Supreme Government had decided upon the permanent annexation of the Punjab to the British territories in India, and that, with a view to the immediate occupation of the country, orders had been issued for an augmentation of the Bengal army to the extent of 15,000 men. Troops were being concentrated from different quarters, and it was expected that Lord Gough would find himself, before the close of the present month, at the head of an army of 30,000 men, with a force of 10,000 from Bombay, co-operating along the line of the Indus.

At Mooltan no change has taken place in the state of matters. There has been no further fighting of consequence. General Whish has secured for his camp a good position, where he awaits the coming reinforcements, steadily refusing to give battle in the meantime. It was believed that Dewan Mooraj and Shere Singh place no confidence in each other, and that a separation of their interests and their forces was probable. Their alliance was, however, still maintained. In Cashmere warlike preparations were going on. At Lahore all remained quiet; but Sir F. Currie had refused to sanction the withdrawal of any portion of the garrison. The commander-in-chief, Lord Gough, was expected to be at Ferozepore by the 2d inst.

From Ceylon accounts have reached us of the total suppression of the recent rebellion in that island, the pretext for which had been the levying some obnoxious taxes. The insurrection had spread partly over four districts. A spirit of disaffection pervaded almost the whole native population of the district around Kandy, and the insurgents committed great devastation wherever they were able to come unexpectedly upon estates or towns. The British troops encountered the rebels on two occasions, and in both the latter fled without offering any resistance. An attack was, however, made on Kurnegalle by about 4000 insurgents, but they were repelled by a party of riflemen.

The rebels had intended to seize upon Kandy, and had arranged to make the attempt on Sunday, the 29th of July, while the military were at church. They assembled on the hills for this purpose, but, having attacked the village of Matille, general alarm was excited, and they were easily put down by a body of Malay riflemen.

The pretender who had assumed the title of King of Kandy was captured on that occasion; 120 prisoners had been tried by court-martial, and 18 suffered death, the others being sentenced to transportation or to imprisonment. The pretender was to be tried at Kandy.

By the last accounts the country was quiet, and it was believed that the natives would not attempt a repetition of disturbances.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Senatus of King's College, Aberdeen, have unanimously re-elected the Earl of Ellesmere as Lord Rector of the University.

THE PACKET STATION AT MILFORD HAVEN.—The mail packet service between this place and Waterford may be considered as abolished. The last of the steamers, the *Jasper*, left during the past week for Woolwich, to be paid off. The services of Com. Dunn, R.N., borne on the books of the *Royal Sovereign* Yacht, to superintend the establishment, have also been dispensed with, all the engineers sent to Woolwich, and each of the packets paid off at that port. The two light-vessels placed on the Weir tongue and the Carr rocks for their convenience, have been also removed, and are now offered for sale by the Admiralty. Buoys, however, for the safety of the navigation, have been placed at their moorings. By these arrangements a saving of nearly £30,000 a year has been effected. It has not yet been definitely settled to what purpose the pier, built at a considerable expense for the accommodation of the packet station, will be devoted; but it is expected it will be turned to account by the Board of Ordnance, at whose charge it was originally constructed. A cavalry barracks in that vicinity is in contemplation by the Ordnance, the ground for which has recently been purchased, and the site determined upon by the authorities.

PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE.—A case of some importance, as determining the liability of railway companies in regard to passengers' luggage, was decided on Friday week by W. Walker, Esq., the Judge of Barnsley County Court. A Mr. Tradd, a commercial traveller, sued the Midland Counties Railway Company for £13 10s., the value of a portmanteau with the contents, which was proved to have been put into the luggage basket at the Barnsley station, but which was lost between that and the Masborough station. The company proved non-liability, and proved that a notice was affixed at all stations, warning passengers that they would not hold themselves liable for luggage left in the offices or with their servants—to one of whom, a porter, the portmanteau in question had been handed by the plaintiff. The Judge pronounced in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

THE FORGERY ON SIR B. HETWOOD AND CO.'S BANK.—McCormick, the young man who presented the forged cheque for £531 on the bank of Sir Benjamin Heywood and Co., Manchester, has been discharged from custody, in consequence of the strong probability that he was innocent of the knowledge that it was forged, and was a tool in the hands of Lee, his employer. Lee, there is reason to believe, has been living at Bowdon, Cheshire, near the seat of the Earl of Stamford, under the name of Beddome, and has, it is said, been successful in raising money on a number of forged documents at Liverpool. The police got wind of his whereabouts a few days ago, and were in hot pursuit, but he eluded their vigilance.

THE LOSS OF THE "ATLANTIC."—On Monday a special court of the Cinque Ports Commissioners, in pursuance of an order of the Duke of Wellington, the chief warden, was held at Deal, at the Registrar's-office, for the purpose of rewarding the crew of the *Prince of Wales* lugger of this port, who, in the most praiseworthy manner, at the imminent risk of their own lives, rescued the crew and remainder of the passengers of the Bremen ship *Atlantic*, which was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands on the night of the 14th instant. The Court having complimented the crew of the *Prince of Wales* on their noble conduct on this occasion in saving life, awarded them £41 14s. Their names are A. Trott, W. Trott, G. Bailey, J. Trott, T. Trott, H. Baker, D. Kirkadie, S. Trott, S. Pitt, Chard, and J. Wilkins.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT DURING A STORM.—While a goods train was passing along the North British Railway on Monday on its way to Edinburgh, at a point at the east of Cockburns-path, where the line runs on a high embankment close to the sea, the force of the wind at this exposed elevation was such that it blew the roof of one of the carriages, on which one of the guards was sitting, entirely off, carrying the unfortunate individual along with it to the base of the embankment. About the same time one of the doors of a luggage van was forced open by the gale. The accident was not discovered till the train reached the next station, when several persons were sent out in quest of the guard, who, it was feared, might be drowned, on account of the proximity of the line to the sea. He was, however, found at the place alluded to, seriously, although, it is hoped, not dangerously injured.

SALE OF CHARTIST PIKES.—A few days back Mr. J. Howarth sold by public auction, in the Market-place, Heywood, Lancashire, some goods which had been taken under a warrant of distress from the house of Edmund Crabtree, a fusil cutter, at Hardfield, amongst which were a number of Chartist pikes, a grindstone for sharpening them, &c.

THE WEATHER AND AURORÆ BOREALES.

The weather during the past week has been distinguished by some fine days, a gale of wind, and two exhibitions of the aurora borealis. The following are some particulars of each day:—Thursday, the sky was clear early in the morning, was partially clear during the day, and it was overcast at night; the direction of the wind was S.W.; and the average temperature of the air was 35°. Friday, the sky was overcast till the evening, and there were occasional breaks in the clouds at night, through which some pink and white streamers of an aurora borealis were seen, and the auroral light was prevalent all night. This aurora was seen, under more or less favourable circumstances, all over the country. The Rev. A. Weld of Stonyhurst says that on the evening of this day an aurora was first observed at 6h. 30m. P.M.; and between this time and 9h. P.M. the sky was overcast. At about 9h. P.M. it was noticed that, from being quite dark, there was sufficient light to read manuscript without the aid of a lamp (there being no moon). The clouds became broken, and a brilliant crimson mass was seen, from which auroral streamers were emanating; the clouds in the S.E. and S., which a few minutes before were lowering black, were tinged with crimson as at a fine sunset. The clouds were moving rapidly from the W.S.W., and it appeared that the whole mass of light beyond them partook of the same motion. In the N. the clouds were dense, and nothing was seen till about 11 P.M., when the clouds for the most part cleared off, and the usual phenomena of the aurora borealis were seen, the rays meeting so as to form an imperfect corona: they were at the time perfectly white.

The sky seems to have been the most free of cloud at about the centre of the country; and a correspondent at Nottingham has kindly furnished an account, which I have condensed as follows:—At 7 P.M. the sky was bright, a dense black cloud was near the horizon in the E., and the constellation Ursa Major was dimmed by a silvery light, and objects on the earth were thrown out in bold relief. At 9 P.M. some faint pink streamers were seen in different directions, but more particularly in the N.W. Presently an arch was formed, extending from the S.E. to the S.W., with its apex situated near the zenith. This arch was of the most roseate hue, and from its highest point streamers emanated on all sides, and the whole sky was lighted up with the varied changes from pink to deep red. The effect was beautiful. At about 9h. 30m. some clouds collected, and the glare of red light upon them had the appearance of the reflection from a fearful fire. At 10h. 30m. P.M. a large mass of white cloud, of an auroral character, arched the horizon in the S., when suddenly a light arose, and moved undulating towards the zenith, till it just reached the Pleiades; then it formed into a luminous arc, with streamers flashing from its centre; this arc eventually formed into a kind of cone, with its base parallel to the before-mentioned white cloud, leaving a space of clear sky between them. The barometer reading during the day decreased half an inch nearly, and the magnets at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, were greatly disturbed; they were also under some cause of disturbance on the preceding as well as on the succeeding day. (See the Report of the Registrar-General for the week ending November 18.) The direction of the wind during Friday was S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 45°. Saturday, the sky was for the most part overcast; the direction of the wind was S.W.; the average temperature of the air was 43°, and the barometer reading decreased one-fourth part of an inch nearly. Sunday, the sky was cloudless, the day was fine, the direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature of the air was 40°. Monday, the sky was overcast; at night the wind blew a gale from the S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 45°. Tuesday, the sky was cloudless till late in the evening; the direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature of the air was 44°. At 6 P.M. there was a well-defined auroral arch extending from N.W. to E.N.E., with its centre under the three stars in the tail of the Bear. Between 6 and 7 there was a remarkable patch of light over the constellation Draco, and which remained motionless for an hour; and there was bright blood-red portion in the N.W., which was also motionless for some time. Between 7 and 7.40 P.M. many red streamers sprang from the arch, but more numerous at its W. extremity, and which shot upwards generally to Draco, and occasionally above this constellation. The clouds were tinged with crimson all the night. Wednesday the sky was overcast; the direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature of the air was 50°; and that for the week ending this day was 43°.

The following are the exact thermometrical readings for each day:—

Thursday, Nov. 16,	the highest during the day was 45 deg., and the lowest was 25 deg.
Friday, Nov. 17, 48 42
Saturday, Nov. 18, 49 38
Sunday, Nov. 19, 49 52
Monday, Nov. 20, 53 38
Tuesday, Nov. 21, 53 36

J. G.

Blackheath, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1848.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

GEORGE LANE FOX, ESQ., OF BRAMHAM PARK, CO. YORK.

ACCOUNTS reached town this week of the decease, at Bramham House, of this distinguished country gentleman. He was the eldest son of the late James Fox Lane, Esq., of Bramham, M.P. for Horsham, who inherited the great estates in England and Ireland of his uncle, George Lane Fox, Lord Bingley, and was at one time offered a peerage, which he refused, preferring, as he stated, to hold his honourable position as a leading commoner of the empire. The large property of the family was acquired principally by intermarriages with the heiresses of Lane Lord Lansborough, and of Benson Lord Bingley.

Mr. Lane Fox, whose death we record, succeeded his father in 1821, and represented Beverley and Pontefract successively in Parliament. He was major of the Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and a deputy-lieutenant of the North Riding. He married, Sept. 20, 1814, Georgiana Henrietta, only daughter of Edward Fery Buckley, Esq., by the Lady Georgiana, his wife, daughter of John, second Earl of De la Warr, and had, with two daughters, one son, the present George Lane Fox, Esq., of Bramham, who married, in 1837, Katherine, daughter of John Hein, Esq., M.P.

Mr. Sackville Walter Lane Fox, M.P., son-in-law of the late Duke of Leeds, is brother of the deceased gentleman.

THE LADY ELEANORA CAROLINE GRAHAM
WITHIN less than two years of her marriage, and at the early age of twenty-eight, this lamented lady has been snatched away, to the inexpressible sorrow of her relatives and friends. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge, sister of Lord Paget and of Viscountess Maidstone, and granddaughter of the Marquis of Anglesey. Her marriage to Sandford Graham, Esq., eldest son of Sir Sandford Graham, Bart., of Kirkstall, county York, took place on the 4th February, 1847.

THOMAS BRAME OLDFIELD, ESQ.

This gentleman, the representative of the ancient house of Oldfield of Oldfield, county Chester, died on the 20th inst., at Champion Hill, Surrey, aged 60. He was only son of the late Thomas Oldfield, Esq., of London, merchant, and of Gubbins Wood, Herts; and fourth in descent from Lettice Oldfield, Esq., of Lettice, who lost a considerable portion of his ancestral property through his unflinching support of the Royal cause during the great civil war. The founder of the Oldfields of Oldfield was Guy de Provence, who came to England in the suite of Queen Eleanor, on her marriage with Henry III. in 1236, and wedding Alice de Hasewall, received as the lady's portion the manor of Oldfield, in Cheshire. Mr. Thos. Brame Oldfield married, 9th February, 1813, Emma, eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral Young, of Denmark Hill, Surrey, seventh in direct descent from Sir John Young, Knight, of Leny, Chamberlain to Mary Queen of Scots; and has left a large family, the eldest of which is Thomas Oldfield, Esq., barrister-at-law.

ROBERT LEIGH, ESQ., LATE OF BARDON, CO. SOMERSET.

The death of this gentleman occurred at Taunton, on the 29th of October, in his seventy-fifth year. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant of Somersetshire, and held, early in life, a Captain's commission in the 1st Somerset Militia. Throughout Wales and the Western and South-Western Counties of England, he will be remembered, from his office of Inspector-General of Taxes, for which his legal education, his industry, and his uncompromising integrity, eminently qualified him; and in all the relations of life, his intellectual acquirements, his benevolence, and social warmth of character will not easily be forgotten.

His family was a branch of an ancient Devon house, which is traced by Sir William Pole, the antiquary, as far back as the reign of Henry II.

SUDDEN DEATH OF SIR JOHN BARRON.—On Thursday last the death of this Hon. Baronet took place, at his residence in Spring Gardens, under lamentable sudden circumstances. While seated at lunch, he suddenly drooped; and, notwithstanding the immediate professional assistance of his medical attendant, Dr. Rigby, the vital spark died. The deceased Baronet was in the 85th year of his age, having been born on the 19th of June, 1764, at the obscure village of Drayleybeck, near Ulverstone.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—A third notification from the Board of Health has been published, stating that it has appeared to them "desirable that the special orders and regulations (previously published) should hereafter take effect, without further notification, in all places forthwith, upon the actual occurrence of cases of cholera, and by these orders and regulations they do provide. In all cases, however, in which these orders are acted upon, immediate notice of the fact must be sent to the General Board of Health, and the medical officers will be required to notify, from time to time, for the information of the board, any progress which the epidemic may make in their respective districts.

PERVERT TO ROMANISM.—OXFORD LIST (No 70).—The Rev. Robert K. Seonce, B.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, ordained in 1845, has conformed to the Church of Rome. In his reasons for secession he states that he had, previously, been a member of the Society of Jesus, and had been a priest in that order. He now holds in communion with Rome; and that the identical doctrines which he now holds in communion with Rome; and that the on doubt existing in his mind for a considerable time previous, was whether his own diocesan or the Bishop of Rome had the greater claim on his obedience!

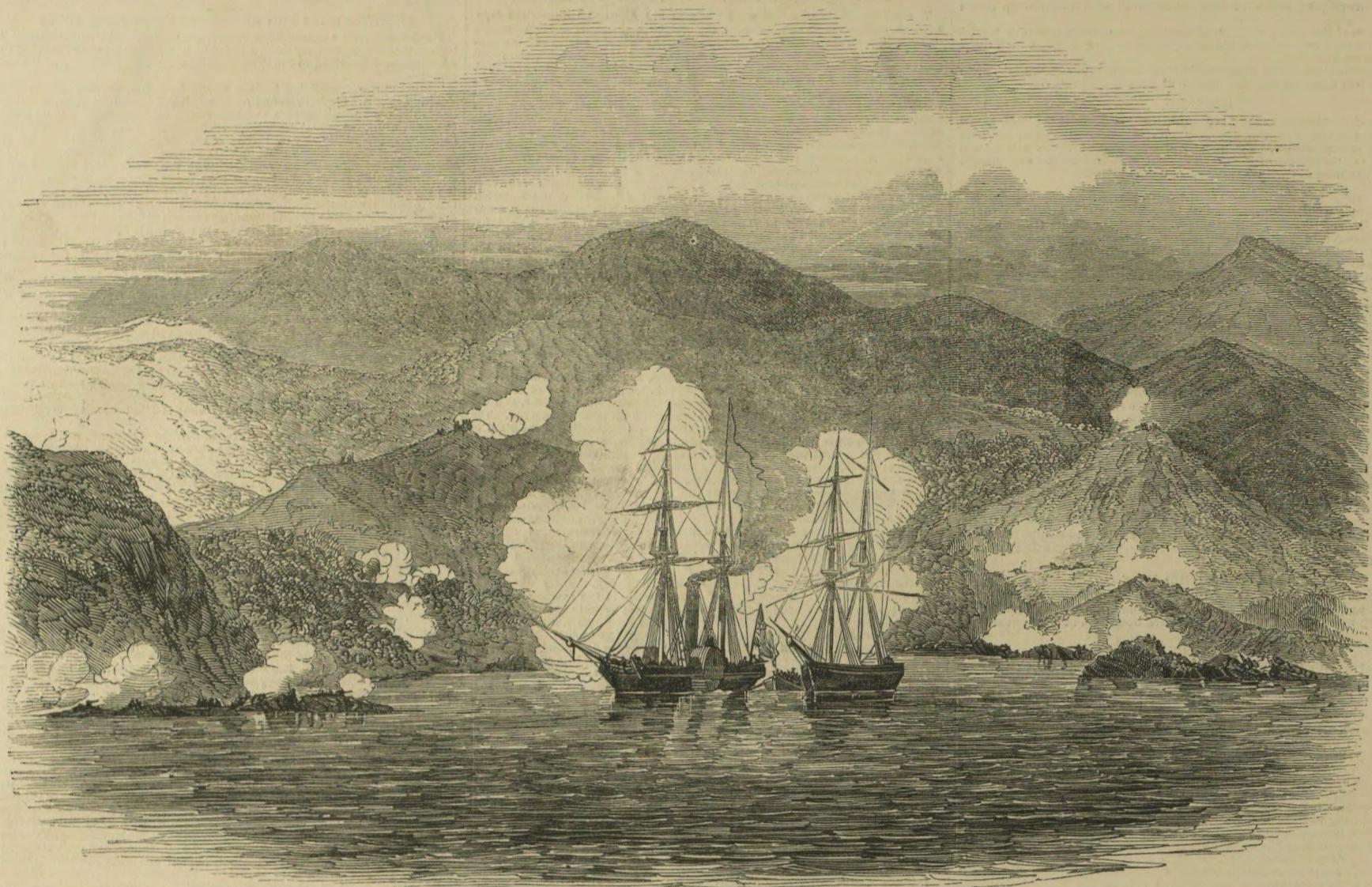
NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

FORTIFICATIONS AND DEFENCES OF THE HOME PORTS.

The following are extracts from reports of the Commissioners appointed to inspect the fortifications and defences of the home ports, and to recommend improvements or additions to the existing works for the protection of the said ports:—

"SHEERNESS.—The floating battery should be a line-of-battle ship, without masts, having her bow and stern strengthened, and altered in form, to enable her to fire the greatest possible number of guns from those points; she should be armed with the heaviest ordnance she will bear, and be supported by a tower on the Isle of Grain, having a battery of six heavy guns in front of it. The guard-ship of the ordinary should also be equipped with eight-inch guns on the lower deck, and with her proper armament on the other decks; and she should be permanently fixed at the moorings at the Nymph frigate is now riding by, as the eddy tide at these moorings will always admit of ships being sprung with their broadsides to the entrance of the harbour. Six strong tugs of very light draft of water, but with considerable steam power, and capable of carrying two or more heavy guns, should be permanently attached to Sheerness; they should be ready to change the position of the floating batteries, and would be generally useful for the defence of the harbour. With the floating force, the proposed batteries at Queenborough might be dispensed with."

"DEFENCES OF THE MEDWAY.—The removal of the ordinary to the upper part



RECAPTURE OF AN ENGLISH BRIG FROM MOORISH PIRATES BY H. M. S. "POLYPHEMUS," ON THE COAST OF THE RIF.

GALLANT RECAPTURE OF AN ENGLISH BRIG FROM MOORISH PIRATES.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Illustrations of this gallant affair, and the following details:—

It appears that on the 7th of November, Captain McCleverty, commander of her Majesty's steamer *Polypheus*, received a letter from the consignees at Gibraltar of the English brig *Three Sisters*, stating that Mr. Forster, the master, and

the shore, in a small bay, partly surrounded by an amphitheatre of precipices, high rocks and ravines, all of which places were crowded with men armed with long muskets, evidently for the purpose of protecting the brig, which lay considerably within musket-shot range. Their boats, seven in number, were hauled up on the beach and in the mouths of caverns, with a strong party of armed men lying under cover for the protection of part of the cargo, which they had landed: their whole force appeared to consist of at least 500 men. On approaching close to the brig, they opened a fire of musketry from all points, which we immediately returned with grape, cannister, and musketry, doubtless with very good effect, as a very large number of them began flying about in all directions, and taking up more secure positions. Having dislodged them from the beach, we proceeded to take the vessel in tow, which service was performed by Lieutenant Gardner, who volunteered to take the cutter, with a hawser, and weigh the brig's anchor. Just at this time, a fire was opened from a gun, supposed to be a six or nine pounder; and as, unavoidably, our stern was towards the nearest point of low rocks, and therefore could make no return, it encouraged them to approach us quite close, and open a well-directed fire of musketry, which, I regret to say, severely wounded Lieutenant Wasey, and slightly two seamen on board the ship, and one seaman severely in the cutter. It was my intention to have landed and burnt the boats, but, from the secure position taken up by so numerous a body of well-armed men, I deemed it very imprudent to risk so severe a loss as must have inevitably taken place, particularly as the fire from our great guns had rendered them unserviceable. Having now taken the brig in tow, we steamed to sea. From the scattered position taken up by the pirates, it would be impossible for me to estimate their loss; but, from the accuracy of our fire, and many men having been observed to fall, and some carried away, as we steamed out of the bay, there is little doubt but it must have been very severe."

Captain McCleverty then advertises to the zeal displayed by Mr. Gardner, first lieutenant, who volunteered to board the brig under so severe a fire; also, the able support he received from Lieutenant Wasey, in command of the foremost gun; and the coolness and skill displayed by Mr. Taylor, the master, in conducting the ship in so intricate a place. The Captain likewise thanks Mr. F. Gilbert, paymaster and purser, who volunteered to take command of the small arm men.

Having placed Mr. Kirkham, master's assistant, on board the prize, with six men, Captain McCleverty proceeded to Gibraltar, where he arrived on November 9.

This must, altogether, be regarded as a successful and useful enterprise, inasmuch as the pirates of the Rif have become very notorious. The accompanying sketch is a portrait of one of them, with his long gun. Both sketches have

reached us, with the guarantee of Messrs. Longlands, Cowell, and Co., Lloyd's agents at Gibraltar.

This circumstance had created some excitement at Gibraltar, and it was supposed that her Majesty's Government would demand satisfaction from the Emperor of Morocco for this wanton aggression on the part of his subjects.

THE GREAT TUBULAR BRIDGES.—The final operation of lowering the second tube-bridge at Conway for the return line to London, on the Chester and Holyhead Railway, and the placing it on its permanent bed, has been accomplished. The ponderous mass of 1300 tons was suspended on chains, hanging and swinging two feet above its permanent bed, over an area of estuary of 400 feet, and 20 feet above the Straits, for a period of ten days, during which the engineers and pilots were engaged in adjusting the bed plates and rollers and masonry for its support. The tube was likewise lengthened 12 feet, by the addition of six feet of similar tube to each end of the mass so raised, this additional length alone weighing upwards of 60 tons. Under the direction of Mr. R. Stephenson, Captain Claxton, and Mr. Edwin Clarke, the whole bridge, with its permanent way for the passage of the trains, complete and ready for use, was then gradually lowered, by means of the hydraulic presses which raised it, on to a bed of red and white lead, spread over the creosoted timber, which equalised the weight on the cast-iron bed-plates and rollers, to allow for the constantly varying length of the tube from changes of temperature. The tube is now in use for the transit of the trains.

PRESENT STATE OF PARIS.—Paris is gradually recovering from the shock it got in February. The prosperity of Paris is generally in proportion to the amount of the octroi duties. When they are low, Paris suffers; when they are high, Paris prospers. It now appears that the octroi duties of last month are, for the first time since the Revolution, equal to those of the corresponding month of 1847. In October, 1847, the octroi duties collected amounted to 2,616,420 francs; in October, 1848, they amounted to 2,608,983 francs. The produce of the first fortnight of November amounts to 1,575,819 francs, which is at the satisfactory rate of 105,053 francs per day. I may also mention that a considerable number of the English families who were resident here last year have returned, and that more are expected. The Russians, who, from their wealth rather than from their number, formed an important portion of the winter population of Paris, are still absentees, and are likely to continue so for some time. On the other hand, the American families in Paris are nearly as numerous as in the days of Louis Philippe, and it has been remarked that almost all the Irish families habitually residing in Paris remained firm during all the scenes of February and June, and declare their intention of still entrusting their safety to the Republic.

RUINS OF KILVE PRIORY.

FIRE is a ruthless destroyer of the works of man: to-day, it levels the newly-built dwelling to a heap of ruins; and to-morrow it leaves a pile of architectural beauty a blackened shell.

The picturesque view we have engraved is an illustration of a catastrophe of the latter class. It shows the remains of the curious old Chantry of Kilve, near Nether Stowey, Somerset, on the banks of the Bristol Channel. This edifice was destroyed, save the outer walls, in an accidental fire, which took place a week or two since. The flames were first seen issuing from the chimney of the farm-house adjoining the Chantry: an alarm was instantly given, and gentry, farmers, and peasants hurried to the spot. But in an incredibly short space of time the whole place was on fire, owing partly to the combustible material in the interior, which was used as lumber-rooms, and filled with empty casks and much dry wood; the roof also being of oak. The wind also blew strongly from the north-west, indeed, almost a hurricane, so that in less than two hours the Chantry and farm-house were in ruins.

An engine could not be obtained nearer than Williton, a town nearly six miles distant; and it arrived too late to be of any service in saving the buildings; but it was placed in the pond (shown in the Sketch), and made to do service on the ricks adjoining the Barton, as flakes of fire were driven by the wind across, and speedily devoured stock to the value of several hundreds of pounds. Had the wind at all shifted from its point, and veered to the north, an ancient church, just opposite, would assuredly have been destroyed.

Of the history of the Chantry we find the following details in "Collinson's History of Somerset":—

"A.D. 1329. A chantry was founded in the Church of Kilve by Sir Simon de Forneaux (lord of the manor) for five priests, who were every day to say divine service for the souls of Sir Matthew de Forneaux, father, and Sir Mattheus de Forneaux, grandfather of the said Sir Simon; Alice, his

wife; and Sir Henry de Umfraville, her father; for the endowment of which he had a license to amortise a house and garden at Kilve, a furlong of land at Stringston, another in Wembdon, and a field in Chilton Trivet, together with the churches of Kilve and Stringston. This chantry was called 'Minister et Sodales Societas de Kilve.'"

It is feared that the remains of the Chantry will be raised to the ground in a few months; but we join in the hope of our artistic Correspondent who has favoured us with the sketch, that the picturesque relic may yet be spared.

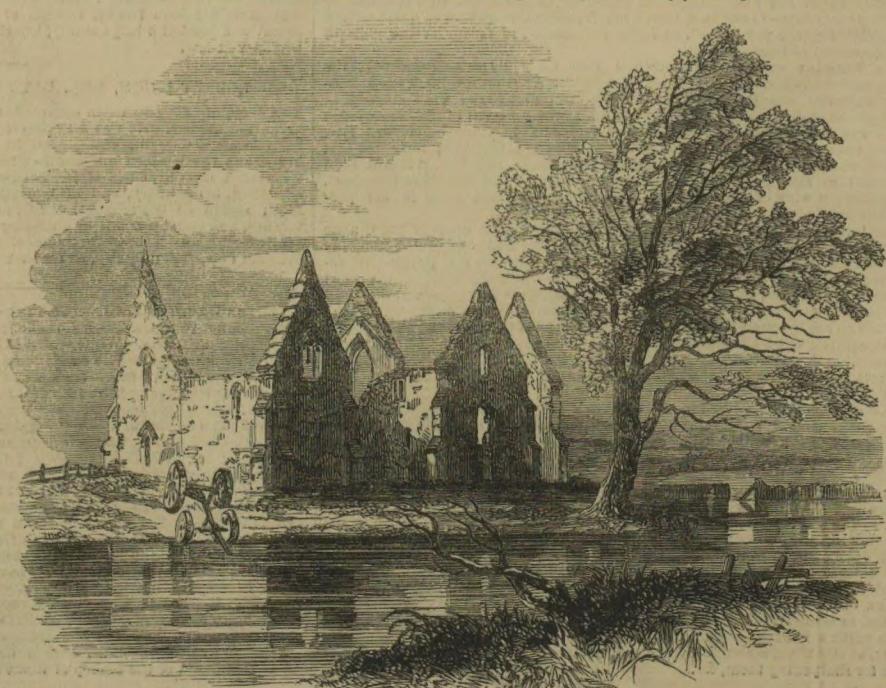


MOORISH PIRATE.

the crew, had arrived, having on the morning of the 7th made their escape in a small boat from that vessel, on her being attacked by seven Moorish boats, carrying about twenty men each, armed with long muskets, and all ready for action. Mr. Forster immediately ordered the small boat to be got out, in order to keep out of the reach of their guns, but, to his astonishment, no sooner had he put off from the ship than a volley of shot came tumbling about the boat, but fortunately they all fell a few yards short. Firing was then kept up at the ship at a distance, and one of the Moorish boats went in chase of the crew; but the pirates soon returned to tow the vessel within their own dominions; and when she was last seen by her crew, the Moors were towing the vessel into a bay ten or twelve miles to the westward of Cape Tres Forcas.

Upon the receipt of this intelligence, the *Polypheus* got under weigh, and started the same evening to the Rif coast; and Captain McCleverty thus describes what followed, in his official letter to Admiral Sir William Parker:—

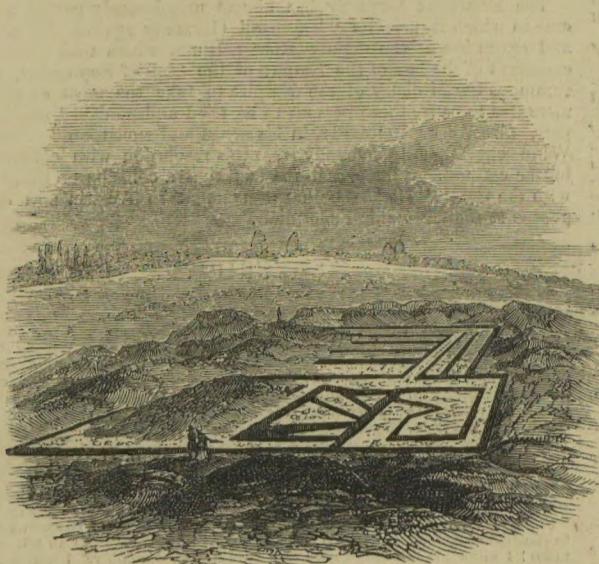
"At daylight we ran into Al Khoymich Bay, and coasted from thence, close to the shore, towards Cape Tres Forcas, for the purpose of discovering the brig if the Moors should have taken her to the westward. At 11 A.M. of the 8th, on opening the point of Calla Tramontana, we discovered her anchored close to



REMAINS OF KILVE CHANTRY.

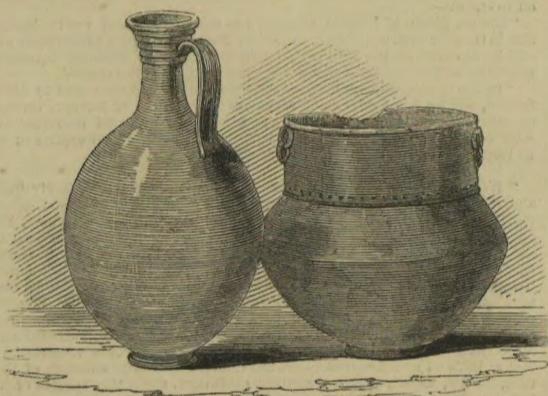
DISCOVERY OF ROMAN REMAINS AT CHESTERFORD.

This very interesting discovery has just been made at the picturesque village of Chesterford, on the Cambridge-road, and close to the ancient Roman station Camborium, or, as some antiquaries suppose, the Venta Icenorum. Among the latter is the Hon. R. C. Neville, who, during the last few years, has sedulously investigated the antiquities of Audley End and its neighbourhood, and has collected one of the most interesting museums of local antiquities in the county of Essex. One of the accompanying Engravings represents one of the honourable gentleman's latest discoveries, made on the land now in the possession of Mr. Edwards, who has kindly permitted Mr. Neville to excavate. It derives additional interest in being the subterranean remains called by Stukely (one of the antiquaries of the last century) the vestiges of a temple.



REMAINS OF A ROMAN VILLA JUST DISCOVERED AT CHESTERFORD.

Mr. Neville has proved them to belong to a Roman villa, and such as have been often brought to light in this country. They lie within the line of the walls of the Roman station, which have been completely destroyed for building purposes and to repair the roads. We understand that the forthcoming number of the Journal of the British Archaeological Association will contain a detailed account of the recent researches of the Hon. Mr. Neville, with sketches of many of the objects of interest found during the progress of the work. We have been kindly permitted to select two specimens of Roman pottery from these sketches; and we should observe the handles to the vase are not moveable, but cast, to simulate real ones.



ROMAN POTTERY FOUND AT CHESTERFORD.

There are also some fine remains of a temple near Ickleton, on the left of the railway to Cambridge, which have been discovered by Mr. Neville.

BURNING OF HATFIELD'S MILL, YORK.

ON Saturday night last, the 18th, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a serious fire broke out at Mr. Thomas Hatfield's steam mills, in Skeldergate, York. All the efforts of the city and the barrack engines were of no avail to stay the flames, which in an hour utterly destroyed the building and its valuable contents. A low estimate makes the loss £3000; only partially covered by insurance for £1400.

It being Saturday night, after work hours, the concourse of spectators was very great; opposite the banks of the river, Ouse-bridge, and other points commanding a view, being densely packed with people.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by the overheating of the spindles connected with the mill-stones. Fortunately, no accident amounting to loss of life occurred.

GENERAL BEM.—Of this intrepid officer (whose portrait was engraved in last week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS) we find the following statement in the Paris letter of the *Times*:—“General Bem is the son of a German, but was born in Poland. His reputation as an artillerist stands high; it is, however, of his unflinching courage, and perhaps of his relentless disposition, that I am about to speak. Some five-and-twenty years since he had a quarrel with another (Polish) artillery officer, whom he challenged to fight with pistols. They met. On the ground they tossed for the first shot, and Bem lost. His adversary took aim, fired, and Bem fell. The officer, believing him dead, prepared to quit the field, but Bem, who had received the ball in the right hip, turned over on his left side, raised himself on his elbow and said, ‘Stop, comrade; it is my turn now. Take your place.’ The officer did so, and in a moment fell, shot through the heart. Bem lingered long under the wound. The ball could not be extracted. During 20 years he suffered excruciating torments from its presence, and at last resolved on proceeding to London to consult the faculty there. He was told that the operation, to be successful, must be a painful one. He at once said he would submit to it. He was accordingly thrown by ether into a state of stupor, and the operation commenced. The circular saw had indented the bone round the bullet when the intense agony roused the patient. The operator became alarmed, but Bem reassured him, called for his pipe, lighted it, and commenced smoking while the operation was resumed, and was crowned with complete success. The ball was extracted, and Bem perfectly recovered.”

EXPULSION FROM THE GUARDS.—Frederick White, the private of the 2d battalion of Grenadier Guards, who was convicted a short time ago of robbing a French National Guard, under circumstances fresh in the recollection of the public, was on Monday morning expelled from the service. After the usual inspection at the Tower, the battalion was drawn up on parade, and formed in hollow square, when Colonel Sir Ord Honyman Bart, the commanding officer ordered the delinquent to step forward, and addressed him as follows:—“Frederick White, the crime of which you have been convicted by the civil power is at all times considered most disgraceful and degrading to the character of a soldier; but, considering the consequences resulting from it in your case, it is a crime of the deepest die. You robbed a soldier of the French National Guard, a stranger in this country, who, in the generous warmth of the moment on meeting a fellow-soldier, invited you to drink. In robbing him you committed an act, which not only stamped your own name with infamy, but compromised the character of the whole British army; for that soldier, on his return to his own country, beyond all doubt, published through the ranks of the French army that he had been robbed in England, and that the robbery had been perpetrated by a soldier of the Queen of England's Guards. What atonement can you make for the stain you have thus cast on the character of the soldiery of England? What atonement for having outraged the feelings of every good soldier in the army? None. The sacrifice of your miserable existence would not redeem the deed. The only consolation left us is, that you will no longer suffer to disgrace our ranks; and I trust that as the knowledge of your crime has been spread far and wide, so the fact that we have expelled you, and thus done all that lies in our power to punish you, and to redeem our fair fame, will become as extensively known to the world. I have the command of his Grace the Commander-in-Chief to dismiss you as utterly unworthy of serving in the British army, and his Grace desires me at the same time to express to the regiment their regret that in consequence of your having been already tried by the civil authorities for your offence, it is not in his power to bring you to a court-martial, in order that you might have been drummed out of the regiment, and disgraced with all the ignominy which the rules of the service permit.” At the conclusion of this address, White was marched out of the precincts of the barracks.

ROBERT BLUM.

If there was a man born “when all good stars were contrary,” it was Robert Blum, one of the chief leaders of the German Republican party. His history, if written fully, would furnish one of the most remarkable of biographies, full of vicissitude and suffering, but shewing an energy of mind continually rising superior amid every struggle, crowned at last by success and fame, only to close by a bloody death. He was born on the 10th of November, 1807 (the birthday of Luther, it is remarked), at Cologne, on the Rhine. His father was a student, who failed in his examination for the Church, and became first a cooper, afterwards a needle-maker, and could scarce earn his bread in either trade, from bad health. He died leaving three children; and the mother contracted a second marriage with a day labourer, one of the class that lives by loading and unloading the barges on the Rhine. The father had children by a former marriage, and the union of the two families increased the misery of both. In the disastrous years 1816 and 1817 they were brought down to absolute starvation, and the boy Robert was obliged to contribute to the existence of all by his talents for—begging! Even at this early age he had a certain gift of language, a power of persuasion that was difficult to resist; and it is recorded that, by his pathetic description of the dreadful condition of the family, he opened the heart of an old miserly uncle, who had never been known to part with a penny, but who sent him home loaded with a supply of food, and enriched with a piece of silver! A sister of his father subsequently paid the small sum required for his attendance at the Jesuit's school, and his progress was so rapid as to excite wonder. He then became one of the boys who attend the priest during the celebration of mass, having in the intervals of the services to watch the open church. In these solitary hours, instead of becoming impressed with the solemnity of the place, he fell into religious doubts, especially on one of the principal tenets of the Catholic Church. He explained them to the priest, and was required to perform a penance for his presumption. He refused to perform it, and left church and priest to seek his fortune elsewhere. He became first the shopboy of a tinsmith, and then the general servant of a theatre—exhibited talents and honesty, and was made cashier and money-taker. He followed the manager from town to town for some years, collected books, read, and at last wrote for the annuals and journals with great success. At length he fixed himself in Leipzig as a bookseller, plunged into politics, and discovered that he possessed unequalled powers of eloquence, powers that not even his opponents could deny—frequently could not resist. His influence over the people was immense, and more than once he had to prove it, by restraining them within the bounds of peace and order. He was chosen a member of the Municipality; and when the German Diet was summoned at Frankfort, under the new system, he was immediately elected one of the Deputies for Saxony. In it he was the recognised leader of the extreme Left, or Liberals. When the Emperor of Austria fled from Vienna the last time, Blum—conceiving he could be of use to the Republican party—unfortunately for himself went to that capital, and joined it is supposed in the conflict with the troops under Windischgrätz—trusting, it is believed, to his inviolability as a Deputy of the Diet. But the General was no sooner master of the city than Blum was arrested at his hotel, and tried by court-martial, for what precise overt act is not known. On the 9th of November he was informed of his sentence, and immediately led out and shot. He had exactly completed his 41st year the day he was executed.

His fate has excited the greatest indignation towards the Austrian Government throughout Germany; his family will, it is believed, be adopted by the State, and subscriptions are being raised throughout the country for the education and support of his children.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Leipsic, Nov. 18th, 1848.

Sir,—With this I have taken the liberty of sending you some account of the last hours of ROBERT BLUM, the champion of German freedom, who was shot by command of the Hof-Marschall, at Vienna, on the 9th inst.

At the commencement of the disturbances at Vienna, he was deputed by the leaders of the opposition party at Frankfort to be an eye-witness of the proceedings there, and, it is supposed, to take an active part in them. Unfortunately for him (but whether it will prove to be unfortunately for the country at large, remains to be seen), he was taken prisoner, and his life has been the sacrifice. About an hour and a half before the time of execution, a chaplain was deputed to visit him, and prepare him for death, of which he had as yet had no notice. At first he could not believe the messenger of death; but the gloomy tidings were soon corroborated by official intelligence. He afterwards appeared quite calm and collected, remarking to the chaplain, “You know, perhaps, that I am a German Catholic; I trust, therefore, you will exempt me from auricular confession.” The minister, being of his persuasion, of course assented. Blum then begged a little time to write to his wife, children, and mother, which was granted. Afterwards the chaplain and he conversed a good deal together. Blum was still very calm, and expressed his pleasure that he had become acquainted with such a “worthy and truly Christian man.” “I wish,” said he, “to leave you a remembrance, but I have only my hair-brush left; will you accept that from me, and thereby afford me my last pleasure?”

THE LATE ROBERT BLUM.

Upon this, he was summoned to proceed to death. An officer approached to bind him with fetters, but he said, “I will die as a free German; you will believe my word that I will not make a ridiculous attempt to escape; spare me from your chains.” His request was granted, and the procession moved on, guarded by two thousand military. As they proceeded, Blum was much affected, and wept; but he was soon calm again, and remarked to those with him, “Yes, Robert Blum has wept, but not the delegate Blum—he dies with free conscience; but the husband, the father—I thought of my dear wife and children.”

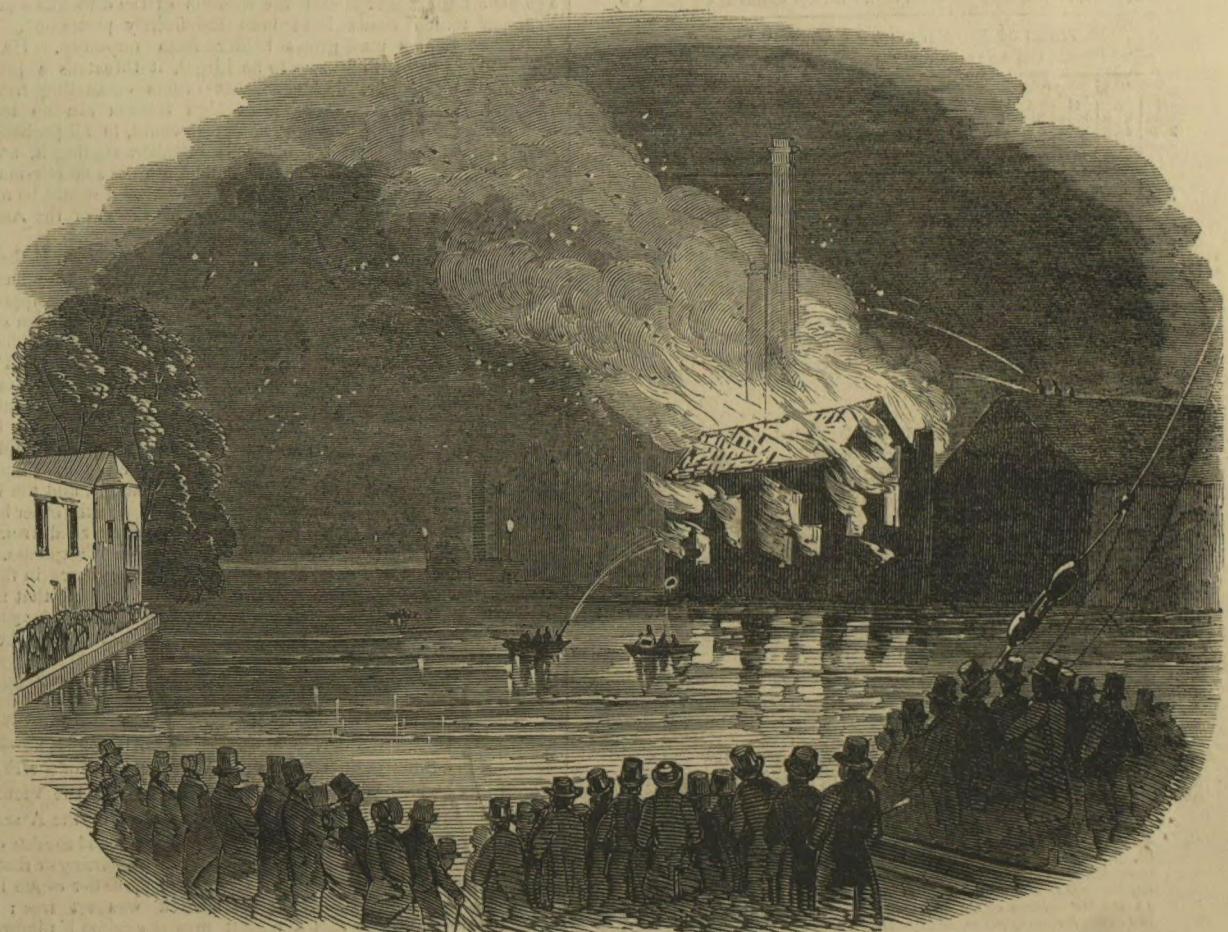
About half-past seven A.M. they arrived at the place of execution. Blum stepped out of the carriage, and inquired who was to shoot him; the answer was, the “Jäger.” Blum replied, “I am glad of that; and the ‘Jäger’ mark well. On the 26th of October they wounded me in the shoulder.” As they were going to blindfold him, he expressed a wish to die “looking death in the face”; but the commanding officer told him that the “Jäger” would aim better if they did not see his eyes. Blum answered, “When that is the case, I willingly submit.” He then spoke his last words, “I die for German freedom: for that I have fought. My country, forget me not!” As is the custom, the Provost begged three times for mercy; after which nine men stepped forward and fired: the two first balls struck him—one in the eye, and the other on the left side of the breast.

Monday, the news arrived in Leipzig, and caused much sensation. In the evening, a great town's meeting was held in the Odéon, when many resolutions were passed, among which were—“That all friends of Blum should wear signs of mourning, either in their hats or on their breasts”—“to bring the corpse of Blum to Leipzig”—“annually to celebrate his death.” After the meeting, the people marched in great numbers to the Austrian Consul's residence, and pulled down his coat of arms, and carried it to the market-place, where they first hung it upon a lamp-post, and afterwards trampled upon it, and smashed it to pieces. The mob then went to the Café Français, the proprietor of which is a known enemy to Blum, and revenged themselves by demolishing all his windows; and, perhaps, would have proceeded to greater violence, had not the Communal Guard arrived, upon which they dispersed. Since then, the town has remained tranquil. A subscription-committee has been formed for the benefit of Blum's widow and four children.

Such has been the end of a man of great talent; though, I believe, of humble birth and self-education. Originally he was “candle snuffer” at the theatre in this town, afterwards cashier. At one time he followed the trade of “cooper.” He was a man of very singular personal appearance, and, I might say, rather repugnant. ‘Tis a pity he did not exercise his talents in a more likely manner to be of benefit to his fellow-countrymen. I believe his summary execution (which they call “murder”) has caused feelings of dissatisfaction in almost every breast. To-morrow there is to be a funeral ceremony or “todesfeier” here. If anything of interest takes place, I will send you an account.

Yours very faithfully,

J. A. BAKER.



BURNING OF HATFIELD'S MILL, AT YORK.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE SHILLING,

THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON ALMANACK
FOR 1849,

Being the Fifth Annual Issue of this most beautifully embellished and useful Almanack. Illustrated by RICHARD DOYLE, B. FOSTER, &c.; and finely engraved by DALZIEL, VIZETELLY, &c. Country Scenes, by THOMAS MILLER; besides a variety of useful Tables usually published in Almanacks. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, London.

** Country orders supplied for cash only.

SOCIETY FOR ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS AND
MANUFACTURES.

PRESIDENT—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, F.R.S.

THE NINETY-FIFTH SESSION, WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 29th Inst., at 8.—Mr. Glynn's paper, "On Hydraulic Pressure Engines," will be read; and Mr. Staite's New Electric Light will be exhibited.

The LARGE MODEL ROOM for Exhibition of Machinery and Mechanical Inventions, having been re-arranged during the Vacation, will be thrown open on Wednesday Evening at seven o'clock.

The LIST OF PREMIUMS for Subjects of BRITISH MANUFACTURES, DECORATIVE

ARTS, and MECHANICAL INVENTIONS, offered annually by the Society for Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures, may be had GRATIS on application at the Society's House.

The ANNUAL EXHIBITION of SELECT SPECIMENS of BRITISH ARTS and MANUFACTURES will be opened in the large Hall of the Society of Arts, in John-street, Adelphi, on the beginning of March. Subjects for Exhibition should be sent in on or before the first Monday or Tuesday in February.

The NEW VOLUME of TRANSACTIONS of the Society for Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures will be ready for delivery at Christmas.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—On FRIDAY Week, DECEMBER 8, will be repeated Handel's Oratorio, MESSIAH. Principal Vocal Performers, Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. H. Phillips. The Band, on a greatly increased scale, will consist of above 700 Performers. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Tickets, 3s; Reserved Seats in the Area or Gallery, 5s each, may be had of the principal Music sellers; or of the Society, No. 6, Exeter Hall; or of Mr. BOWLEY, 53, Charing-cross.

THOMAS BREWER, Hon. Sec.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS. LAST WEEK BUT TWO. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN and THE ARMY QUADRILLE. EVERY NIGHT.

M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that having obtained the kind permission of the Commanding Officers of the Royal Guards for the attendance of their Military Bands until further orders.

The Band of her Majesty's 1st Life Guards, The Band of her Majesty's Royal Horse Guards, Blue, The Band of her Majesty's Grenadier Guards, and

The Band of her Majesty's Coldstream Guards, will therefore continue to take part in the grand performances of the National Anthem and the British Army Quadrille every night until further notice.

The Programme during the week will also include the Overtures to "William Tell," "Semiramide," "Die Zauberflöte," "Emmont," "Anercon," and "Le Carnaval Romain"; Locko's Music to "Macbeth," "Sphyr," "Symphonies," "The Power of Sound," Mozart's "Jupiter," Beethoven's "Pastoral," "Erlkönig," "Sinfonies," "Symphony," &c. Solos by Herr Koenig, Mr. Richard, Signor Cioffi, Miss Lazarus, the Misses Collins, Mills, Stoopel, &c. Herr Koenig's New Valzer, M. Barret's New Valzer. Also, for the first time, an entirely new Polka, composed by M. Jullien, entitled "The Drum Polka."

The Concerts Commence at Eight o'clock.

GRAND BAL MASQUE.

M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE will take place on MONDAY, DEC. 18.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A LECTURE on the PHILOSOPHY of AN EMPTY BOTTLE, by Dr. Ryan, daily, at Half-past Thro, and on the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; on the alternate Evenings on Volatile Electricity, with the Electric Light, by Dr. Bachmann. A Lecture on Pneumatics daily at Two O'clock. The Microscope at One o'clock daily. The Dissolving Views, with Historical Descriptions. The Chromatopore. The Phantasmagoria, by Childs, at Eight o'clock. Diver and Diving-Bell. Working Models explained.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-pence.

THE REV. GEORGE GILFILLAN, Author of "Gallery of Literary Portraits," &c., will LECTURE at EXETER HALL on THURSDAY Evening, Dec. 14, at 8 o'clock, on behalf of the funds of the EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—Tickets, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each, to be had at No. 9, Exeter Hall; at Messrs. Seelye's, Nisbett's and other places, as per bills.

JOHN LILWALL, Sec.

SMITHFIELD CLUB (1848) CATTLE SHOW.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PRIZE CATTLE, ROOTS, SEEDS, IMPLEMENTS, &c. etc. 7th, 8th, and 9th of DECEMBER, BAZAAR, KING-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE.—The arrangements are marked by the usual attention to the general comfort of visitors, thereby enabling Ladies to view this National Exhibition with perfect facility. Open from Daylight till Nine o'clock in the Evening. Admittance, One Shilling.

WEIPPERT'S SOIREE DANSANTES, PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOMS, MONDAY, NOV. 27, and every Monday. A Subscriber of Two Guineas is entitled to an admission for himself and lady any six nights during the season. Single tickets, 7s. each. Weippert's Palace Band as usual, conducted by himself, M.C. Mr. Corrie. The Refreshments and Supper by Mr. Payne. Commence at Ten, conclude at Three. Tickets and programmes at 21, Soho-square; and of Mr. Corrie, 52, Great Marlborough-street.

WALHALLA.—SALLE DE VALENTINO, Leicester-square. Engaged of Mr. Handley, the celebrated Corinet-a-Piston player.—Admitting audiences and the eulogistic encomiums of the metropolitan press have pronounced this magnificent Salon the most ultra of elegance in taste and execution. The arrangements are entrusted to Four Professors of Dancing from Her Majesty's Theatre; and an Orchestra, comprising a party of the best instrumentalists of the day, conducted by Herr Ross. The Lord Mayor's Polka will be repeated every evening. Doors open at a Quarter past Eight; Dancing commencing at Half-past, and continues without intermission till Half-past Eleven. Admission, One Shilling.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 26.—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. MONDAY, 27.—Princess Mary A. W. Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Cambridge, born, 1833.

TUESDAY, 28.—Venus is near the Moon.

WEDNESDAY, 29.—The Sun rises at 7h. 43m., and sets at 3h. 53m.

THURSDAY, 30.—St. Andrew. Venus sets at 5h. 56m. P.M.

FRIDAY, Dec. 1.—Mars rises near the S.E. by E. at 3h. 10m. A.M.

SATURDAY, 2.—Jupiter rises at 9h. 32m. P.M., and south at 4h. 55m. A.M.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 2.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M h 2 15	A h 3 30	M h 2 45	A h 3 20	M h 3 50	A h 4 10	M h 4 35
A h 3 30	M h 3 20	A h 3 50	M h 4 10	A h 4 35	M h 5 0	A h 5 20
M h 4 0	A h 4 35	M h 4 40	A h 5 0	M h 5 20	A h 5 40	M h 5 50

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Correspondent."—The word Aneroid, applied to the new Barometer, is taken from two Greek words, signifying without fluid, which is the principle of the invention.

"An Old Subscriber."—A letter addressed to the Secretary of the Lancashire Public School Association, at Manchester, will be promptly attended to.

"A Western Subscriber" is recommended to advertise; say in the Church and State Gazette.

"Lorenzo."—At the Secretary of State's Office, Dublin.

"A Subscriber."—Plate glass is employed for its greater durability.

"G. E. A." Clifton, is correct.

"Brutus," Chester.—Sentence of death has been passed upon Mr. Smith O'Brien, and not yet formally committed.

"Amicus."—We cannot tell.

"J. F." Boston.—Declined.

"C. B." Dublin, should apply to the Russian Consul, in London.

"Harold."—See "Marshall's Military Miscellanies."

"Z. Z. Z."—Address, the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

"Kepukpukos."—We shall be glad to see the Sketches.

"Cadmus," Liverpool.—We do not recollect any work written specially upon the Use and Abuse of Printing."

"F. W. R." Lancashire.—We had rather not give the recommendation.

"A Constant Subscriber," Wivenhoe.—Snipes are not game.

"An Old Subscriber," Burstow.—The variation is unavoidable, from its being regulated by a day's news.

"A Subscriber" should purchase the musical work in question. The expense will be trifling.

"T. B." Manchester, is thanked. We could not, however, find room.

"J. T." Troncale, Glasgow.—Thanks.

"H. M."—Declined.

"D. H." Southampton.—A work is published at Dublin, entitled "The Art of Tanning and Currying Leather," &c. "J. J." is thanked for this information.

"Adolescent," Liverpool.—Kelly's "Universal Cambist" is the completest work on Exchanges.

"J. C. D. D."—Madame Jenny Lind first appeared in London as Alice, in "Roberto Diavolo."

"Plutus" is not likely to increase his wealth by the investment in question.

"Z. H."—Birmingham.—Received.

"M. E." Dublin.—Russell's "History of Modern Europe."

"Vulpes" should apply to a music-seller.

"A Subscriber."—The dry and wet bulb thermometers may be procured at Bennett's, Cheapside, with their index-errors determined by Mr. Glaisher, at the price of two guineas. The additional apparatus, which is not shown in the engraving in Glaisher's Hygrometric Tables, is merely a water vessel, placed conveniently.

In the last returns of the Registrar-General, the results of such observations are shown for many places, at any one of which the instruments can be seen in action.

"M." of Nottingham, "V." of Manchester, "W." of Stonyhurst, and others, who have favoured us with descriptions of the Aurora of the past week, are thanked.

"Πλαντητης."—The most succinct account of astronomical discoveries during the past ten years will be found in the monthly notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, or in Schumaker's "Astronomische Nachrichten." We cannot find room to give you the places of Neptune; but Mr. Glaisher will do so, by writing to him. Direct, 13, Dartmouth-terrace, Levesham.

"Regnontus."—The Registrar-General's Quarterly Reports are not on sale. The Meteorological portion of the last report was forwarded to you by the author. Lord Rosse has published a short paper in the "Philosophical Transactions" of the appearance of some Nebulae."

"S. G."—To your first question, yes; to your second, no.

"Astræ."—A telescope of moderate power will show Jupiter's Satellites, and some of the larger double stars; one of great power is necessary to show the more delicate double stars. If a telescope is wanted at a moderate price, wait till one presents itself; or, otherwise, apply to Dollond, 59, St. Paul's Church-yard; or, at Sims's, Fleet-street.

"F. L. G."—We will investigate the point connected with the descent of the Greys of Enville, and endeavour to supply the information sought.

"Ignoramus."—We do not know of any other family of the name of Lygon besides that of the Earl of Beauchamp. Refer to Nash's "Worcestershire" for full details of the pedigree.

"B. A. B."—Henrietta Maria, Duchess of Orleans, became, in her issue, heiress of King Charles I., at the extinction of the descendants of King James II.; and consequently her representative, the Duke of Modena, is invested with all the rights and privileges belonging to the representative of an heiress. The Queen of Bohemia, from whom Queen Victoria descends, was not an heiress either in her own person or in the person of her representative, because descendants have always existed of her brother, Charles I.

"Nonce."—It is somewhat doubtful as to the legality of taking a second Christian name at confirmation. Apply to your Bishop.

"Julie."—A marriage by the Registrar is perfect and legal in every respect.

"G. W."—To be entitled legally to bear a crest, a person must show his descent from some party whose right is acknowledged at the Heralds' Office, or must be a grantee of the crest himself.

"A Constant Reader."—The Archbishop of Canterbury takes precedence of all Dukes who are not of the Blood-Royal.

"J. P."—Possibly at the University of London.

"Laura."—The use of arms, however illegally borne, does not subject the bearer to any fine.

"Ask."—The daughters of an heiress are as much entitled as the sons to quarter their mother's arms.

"A Subscriber."—The usage of a seal or ring, with the arms depicted, would render the wearer liable to the tax on armorial bearings.

"R."—Proper, in Heraldry, means the natural colour.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Burke's Trials of the Aristocracy.—The Song of Songs, illuminated.—The Royal Family, by C. Galbraith.—The Consular Service.—Cook, on the Teeth.—History of the Reigning Family of Lahore.

MUSIC.—M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE will take place on MONDAY, DEC. 18.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1848.

THE remarkable struggle between the King of Prussia and the Constituent Assembly still proceeds. The King, whose tendencies are liberal, and who has studied history in an earnest spirit, is represented as willing to yield so far to the Assembly, or to the remains of it now sitting in holes and corners in Berlin, as to revoke the decree removing it to Brandenburg. The Ministry, however, with a pertinacity only to be equalled by that of the Polignac Administration in 1830, urges no surrender; and M. Manteuffel, the colleague of the Count de Brandenburg, and even more unpopular than he, considers that the dissolution, rather than the prorogation or removal of the Assembly, would be the most effectual means of combating the Revolution. The German papers seem with rumours and conjectures; and these, however contradictory in all other respects, agree uniformly in representing the King himself as being adverse from the policy of unqualified resistance. The dissolution of the Assembly would be a step of this kind, and one so fraught with danger, whether it were legal and constitutional or the reverse, that we may well believe the King of Prussia will not readily accede to it. An ordinary Parliament may be dissolved; but constitutional lawyers hold that a constituent assembly called together in a time of revolution for one object—the passing of a Constitution—exists independently both of the King and of the people until its work be completed. Neither the one nor the other has the right to interfere with it. The specific task to be accomplished marks its duration. The point as to the power of the King to prorogue and remove such an Assembly is not so clear; and it is on this minor point that the contest, big with the fate of the Prussian Monarchy, has arisen. But the most remarkable incident of this contest is the quietude of the people of Berlin. It marks an era in Continental revolutions. It seems as if the people of the Continent were gradually becoming aware of the fact, that nothing is to be gained by physical force, and that revolutions made by violence, in the name of liberty, uniformly lead to the destruction of liberty, and to the establishment of a worse despotism than any which they may have displaced. Had the people of Berlin rushed to arms in defence of the Assembly, and waged a street warfare against the King's troops, they would long ago have been defeated, and the solution of the difficulties of the Prussian nation would have been indefinitely postponed. The Assembly, on its part, grows bolder from impunity. Having decreed the payment of taxes to be illegal, it threatens a proclamation to the army, declaring that orders emanating from a Ministry lying under a charge of high treason are no longer binding. Such a proclamation, however, would, in all probability, lead to the immediate arrest of the members signing it, and to their trial before the military rulers, who are the sole law-makers and law-givers in a town in a state of siege, and would be as ill-judged a proceeding on their part as the dissolution of the Assembly would be on that of the King.

While such are the relative positions of the King and the Assembly, the provinces—upon whose conduct the ultimate decision will rest—are sending in addresses, many of them in support of the King, but the majority, as far as can be gathered from statements in the journals, in support of the Assembly. Unaided by the public opinion of the provinces, Berlin, unlike Paris, cannot rule the whole country; and hence the anxiety with which the residuum of the Assembly looks for manifestations in its favour. "Judging," says a Berlin letter of the 19th inst., "by the host of addressed to the National Assembly, it would appear that all Silesia, and nearly all the towns in the provinces of East Prussia, Pomerania, the March of Brandenburg, and the Rhenish provinces, are in favour of that Assembly. On the other hand, numerous addresses to the King have been forwarded from the agricultural districts of those provinces, and from Westphalia. In the Grand Duchy of Posen, the German inhabitants are in favour of the Crown, the Polish against it." It is also stated that numbers of the inhabitants of Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, Dusseldorf, and Coblenz had declared their determination to abide by the decision of the National Assembly.

THE execution of Blum, the Leipzig bookseller, by the orders of Prince Windischgrätz, has, as was foreseen, introduced a new difficulty into German politics. M. Fröbel, his colleague of the Frankfort Assembly, and deputed with him to bear to the Viennese, after the flight of the Emperor, the

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—On Wednesday, the joint ordinary meeting for the present session of this society was held at the society's house, John-street, Adelphi; J. Walker, Esq., C.E., Vice-President, in the chair. The secretary read the address of the council, from which it appeared that the society was progressing, both in subscribers and finances. The ordinary revenue for the year was £1400, and the expenditure somewhat less; including an ample provision for the bestowal of the annual rewards. The prizes for the ensuing year contained premiums to the amount of nearly £600. The council called especial attention to the fact that two of the subjects for competition had been selected by Prince Albert, who had himself dictated the subject, and would distribute the prizes. Mr. Twining, a member of the society, had also offered a prize of £50, on a subject of great importance as connected with our manufactures of metal and glass. The annual exhibition of British manufactures would be continued this year, and preparations were making for the triennial exhibition for which Government had promised the quadrangle of Somerset House, or some area of similar dimensions.

BAKERS' ASSIZE AND THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Monday evening a meeting of master bakers was held at the London Coffee-house, Snow-hill, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means to be adopted in order to regulate the price of bread in the metropolis, and to form an association under the title of "The Bakers' Assize Association," to carry that object into effect. Mr. Nevill having been called to the chair, stated that it was desirable some steps should be adopted, not only for their own protection, but for the benefit of the public, who, in buying what they considered a cheap article, are supplied with food which is of a deleterious quality, and highly injurious to health. He knew that a large quantity of bread sold was not fit for human consumption. In the course of last week, in the neighbourhood of Shoreditch, the quarter loaf had risen in price, though the price of flour had fallen. The report of a previous preliminary meeting was then read, which stated that it had been resolved to form a central board, having delegates from districts in the metropolis to meet every Monday in Mark-lane. Three districts were formed in Westminster, St. Luke's, and the East of London; and from the latter a communication was read, stating the determination of the bakers to co-operate with the views of the central board.—Mr. Brooks, the secretary, observed that nearly eight hundred bakers of London—about one-third of the whole number—in the course of the last year, had been reduced to a state of insolvency. In the year 1814, when the Lord Mayor regulated the price of flour, they were allowed 13s. 4d. on the sack. They would now be satisfied with half that remuneration. Various resolutions having been adopted, subscriptions were entered into to carry out the object in view, and the meeting separated.

WESTMINSTER RAGGED SCHOOL.—On Wednesday evening the annual general meeting of the supporters of the Westminster Ragged School was held in Westminster Chapel, James-street, Buckingham-gate. The Earl of Radnor took the chair. The report stated that in the proverbially degraded district in which the school was situated, a great many children who lived by pursuing crime had been instructed in and provided with the means of living honestly. When they first entered the school they were hardly controllable, and not unfrequently used violence towards the teachers; but the system of discipline adopted, and the rewards given for good behaviour, had entirely changed their conduct. The average attendance of boys was 150, and of girls about 70, all of whom were instructed in reading, writing, elementary arithmetic, and the Scriptures. The receipts of the institution during the year amounted to £62 13s. 2d., and the expenditure left a balance in the hands of the treasurer.—The report was adopted.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—It appears, from a statement published by the Association for providing Baths and Wash-houses for the Labouring Classes in the North-west District of London, that from the opening of the establishment to this date there have been—bathers, 284,994; washers, dryers, ironers, &c., 97,468; individuals washed for, 389,872. During the five weeks ending November 12, 1848, there were—bathers, 701, being 2306 more than in the corresponding period of 1847; washers, dryers, ironers, &c., 6516, being 1913 more than during the same period last year; and individuals washed for, 25,064, being an increase of 7652. Since the 1st of January, 1848, there have been cleansed, limewashed, and otherwise purified, 371 rooms, 200 staircases, 321 closets, 228 passages, and 102 areas. The receipts have been £11,975 9s. 10d., and the expenditure £2245 9s. 5d., while there has been paid in reduction of debt £2730.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND INTRA-MURAL BURIAL.—On Wednesday, a deputation from St. Martin's-in-the-Fields parish waited upon the Bishop of London, at his palace, in Fulham, respecting the disgracefully and dangerously crowded state of Russell-court graveyard. Mr. Lancaster explained the situation of the graveyard, surrounded as it is with crowded habitations; and his Lordship then assured them that he would issue his munition for the immediate closing of the graveyard, unless sufficient cause to the contrary be shown.

THE TEMPORARY BUILDINGS AT THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The temporary buildings erected at the south-west end of the New Houses of Parliament, which served as the entrance to the committee-rooms of the Lords, in the river front of the New Houses, have been pulled down and cleared away, as have also some portions of the wooden buildings erected in the rear of Westminster Hall, and the cloisters and all communication with the New Houses through New Palace-yard has been stopped up entirely; and a new entrance has been opened near the entrance to the House of Lords, communicating with the various offices connected with the House of Commons. It is intended that the whole of the temporary buildings in New Palace-yard, formerly used as committee-rooms, will be pulled down before the meeting of Parliament.

EXTENSIVE FIRES.—On Thursday morning, between six and seven, the neighbourhood of the Kingsland-road was the scene of a most destructive and alarming fire, which in a very brief period reduced to ashes some thousand pounds' worth of property. The conflagration commenced in the extensive floor-cloth and table-cover manufactory, Watts'-buildings, near the Canal-bridge, in the Kingsland-road, belonging to Mr. Lawson, and quickly enveloped the exterior of the building in flames. The occupants of some adjoining tenements, on the fire approaching them, rushed forth into the open road, and almost immediately afterwards the houses took fire. The efforts of the firemen were, however, chiefly directed to confining the fire to the manufactory, which, with its contents, was utterly destroyed. The accident is supposed to have resulted from spontaneous combustion. Mr. Lawson was uninsured: the owners of the adjoining premises were insured.—On Thursday night, between eight and nine o'clock, a fire broke out upon the premises belonging to Mr. Fowler, a carpenter and builder, carrying on business in Paulin-street, Bermondsey. Engines were quickly in attendance, and there being a good supply of water, the men succeeded in getting the flames extinguished; not, however, until considerable damage was done to the premises and their contents.—On the same night, about an hour previously, a fire was discovered in the premises occupied by Mr. W. A. Coger, the agent to Messrs. Parker and Co., boot merchants, No. 33, Newgate-street. It began in the upper warehouse on the first floor; but, owing to the timely assistance of the inmates, and firemen from Farringdon-street brigade-station, the flames were confined to the warehouse in which they originated. A spark from a lighted candle, used by some carpenters at work in the warehouse, it is presumed, was the cause of the outbreak.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c., FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 18.—The births registered in the metropolis and suburbs during the above week numbered 1291, of which 658 were males, and 633 females, being less than the number of the preceding week by 76. The deaths during the above week numbered 1188 (611 males, and 577 females), being 34 more than the weekly average, and 25 more than the number of the preceding week. It will be seen that the births of the week exceeded the deaths by 103. Of the deaths, 386 are from zymotic diseases, being 116 above the average; from tubercular diseases, 155, being 29 below the average; diseases of the brain, &c., 123, being 4 below the average; diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 30, being 8 below the average; diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration, 185, being 37 below the average; diseases of the stomach, liver, and other organs of digestion, 73, being 9 above the average; from small-pox, 28, being 9 above the average; measles, 19, being 25 below the average; scarlatina, 119, being 72 above the average; hooping-cough, 26, being 8 below the average; diarrhoea, 26, being 5 above the average; dysentery, 7, being 2 above the average; from cholera, 54, being 53 above the average; typhus, 70, being 20 above the average; consumption, 110, being 24 below the average. The details given of the 54 cases of cholera were not otherwise remarkable than as showing that most of them occurred where the drainage was deficient. We are glad to observe, from the official statement just issued, that the cholera in London is on the decline. The tables show that, for the week ending November 18, the disease has been less destructive than in the two preceding. The deaths from cholera since October 14 have been:—In the west districts, 18; north, 12; central, 5; east, 34; south, 221; in all, 290. It will be observed that of the 290 deaths from cholera not fewer than 221 have occurred on the south side of the Thames.

THE FRENCH INSURGENTS OF JUNE.—The committee on the bill relating to the transportation of the insurgents of June to Algeria has brought in its report. By a decree, dated the 9th of July, eight military commissions were instituted for investigating the cases, and deciding which of the parties accused should be discharged, which should be transported, and which should be brought before a court-martial. Of the persons accused, 6374 were set at liberty, 4348 were ordered for transportation, and 265 were sent to be tried by court-martial. Of those ordered for transportation, all have been sent to the different ports of the Republic, except about 200, who are still in the prisons of Paris. Between the 25th of September and the 5th of October the Commission of Clemency had examined the documents relating to 4348 convicts, and had marked 951 as being worthy the clemency of the Government. As to the question of the term of transportation for participation in insurrection, the Committee of the Chamber has expressed an opinion that there will be no danger in reducing it from ten to five years. After five years, the convicts will be at liberty to return to France, but it is probable that the greater number of them will not avail themselves of this liberty. "Become proprietor of land in Algeria," says the report, "having established there his family and his domestic hearth, and made it the centre of his affections and his interests, the convict will consider Algeria as his country." The committee proposes also to authorize the fathers and mothers of convicts to follow them, to encourage marriages, and to legitimize children, so that they may hope to inherit the name and property of their fathers.

GEORGIAN EMIGRANTS SAVED FROM THE SHIP "Burgundy."—Under the auspices of the Mayor of Ipswich, £151 has been subscribed for the relief of these unfortunate persons.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Constant Reader," Kilkenny.—Your notation is inexplicable. The celebrated Indian Problem is published monthly on the wrapper of the Chess-Players' Chronicle. If that is the position you mean, we will give you the solution upon your writing to say so.

"Pessus."—A Pawn, on reaching the 8th square, may always be exchanged for a Queen or any other piece.

"S. A." Leeds.—It is too easy: try again and again, taking for your models the best positions of Bolton, D'Orville, Mendheim, &c.

"J. T." Blackburn.—See the notice to "A Constant Reader."

"H. W." Isle of Wight, may be assured the "Great Mogul" cherishes no little animosities; and in bygones, now, would fain dwell only on what is pleasant to remember, in token of which he cordially accepts the proffered calumet.

"Dhu."—You should join the recently established Chess Club at Carlisle.

"F. W. C."—Received, with thanks.

"A. Amber."—No. 388 cannot be solved in your way.

"H. B. P."—1. A King cannot Castle while in check. 2. He cannot Castle on that side on which his Rook has moved. 3. A Pawn, under certain restrictions, can take a Pawn in passing.

"G. A. H."—Look once more at Nos. 387 and 388.

"Cumro."—See the notice to "W."

"Americus."—It is highly ingenious, and shall appear on a diagram shortly.

"Rev. C. S. L."—Somewhat crowded, but well deserving insertion.

"Medicus."—A player can have two or more Queens on the board at one time.

"Bath Duo."—No. 388 cannot be solved in two moves.

"S. P." "Alpha."—It must be done in four moves.

"Maza."—It forms a not inegal three-move Enigma.

"W. W."—The solutions you require are, in No. 373—1. Kt from Kt 7th to K 6th (ch). 2. B takes Kt (ch). 3. K takes Kt. 4. P mates. In No. 382 the author gives—1. Kt to K 5th (dis ch), B takes R. 2. Kt to Q 4th (ch). 3. Kt to K 3d (ch). 4. Kt to K 5th (ch). 5. P mates.

"A. G. M.C."—Will you favour us with a sight of the little Problem in question?

"J. T."—See the notice above to "W. W." Try No. 386 again. It is quite correct.

Solutions by "Alpha," "Bath Duo," "F. G. R." "J. P." "J. T." "Blackburn;" "A. Amber," "H. L." "H. K. A." "C. P." "S. A." "Spero;" "A. G. M.C." "J. H." "Isle of Wight;" "Bath Duo," "Carlo Poliero;" "F. C." "W. G. L." "R. H. A." "J. B." "H. V." "Peto;" "H. T. T." "A. L. M." "Southill;" "F. S." "F. W. M." "Otho;" "R. S. T." "A Beginner;" "Lurgan;" "G. A. H." "Cumro;" are correct. Those by "T. H." "Derevon;" "D. C. L." "R. R." "T. V. P." "G. T." "Josia;" "P. T." "S. M. G." "γεγραφα," are wrong.

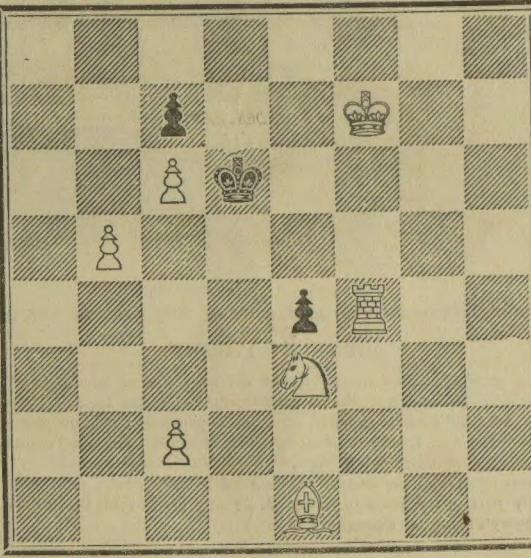
* We purposely withhold the solution of Mr. Möllerström's ingenious Problem until next week.

Several communications must unavoidably stand over until next week.

PROBLEM NO. 253.

By P. M. R.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

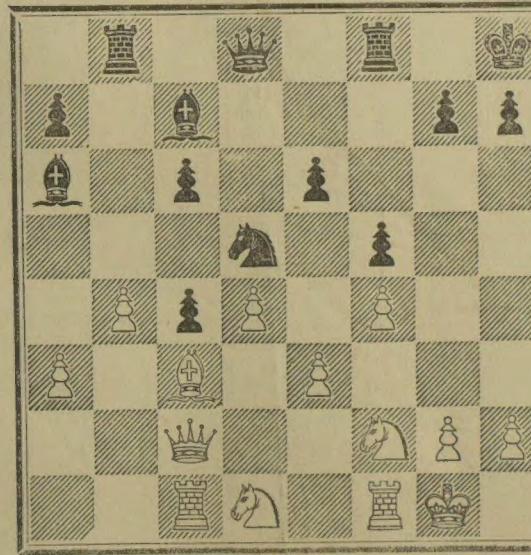
MATCH OF CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE
BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS-CLUBS.

This contest having now arrived at a crisis of peculiar interest, we are induced to give the whole series of moves up to the time of our going to press.

WHITE (Amsterdam). **BLACK (London).** **WHITE (Amsterdam).** **BLACK (London).**
1. P to Q 4th P to K 3d 11. P to K 4th Q Kt to Q 2d
2. P to Q B 4th P to K B 4th 12. P to Q 5th Kt to R sq
3. Q Kt to B 3d Kt to B 3d 13. Q B to Q Kt 2d Q R to Q Kt sq
4. P to K 3d P to Q 3d 14. Q to Q B 2d P to Q Kt 3d
5. K Kt to K R 3d K B to K 2d 15. P takes P Q Kt takes P
6. P to K B 3d P to Q B 3d 16. Q R to Q B sq Q Kt to Q B 5th
7. K Kt to B 2d P to Q 4th 17. K B takes Kt Q P takes B
8. P to Q R 3d Castles 18. Q Kt to Q sq Q B to Q R 3d
9. K B to K 2d K B to Q 3d 19. B to Q B 3d Kt to Q 4th
10. P to Q B 6th K B to Q B 2d 20. Castles
And London has to play.

For the benefit of Amateurs who may be desirous of studying the position, without the trouble of playing the game from the beginning after every variation, we append a diagram which exhibits the situation of the belligerent forces up to the 20th move of Amsterdam inclusive.

BLACK (London).



WHITE (Amsterdam).

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 389.—From the "Schackzeitung."

White: K at Q R 2d, Q at Q 7th, B at Q 2d, Kt at K 3d, Ps at Q Kt 3d and Q R 4th.
Black: K at Q R 4th, Rs at Q B 6th and Q Kt 3d, Ps at Q 5th and Q B 2d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 390.—By F. W. C.

White: K at his 2d, B at K sq, Kt at K Kt 3d.
Black: K at K R 8th, P at K Kt 3d.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 391.—By Mr. A. LULMAN.

White: K at Q R sq, R at Q 2d, Bs at K R 2d and K Kt 4th, Kt at K 4th, P at K B 3d.

Black: K at his 6th, P at Q B 3d.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

IRELAND.

THE STATE TRIALS.

WRITS OF ERROR.—On Saturday last, the Court of Queen's Bench gave judgment on the writ of error in the case of Mr. John Martin, now under sentence of transportation. The Judges were unanimous in rejecting the writ of error, and confirming the judgment of the Commission Court. The prisoner has now no alternative but an appeal to the House of Lords.

THE CLONMEL PRISONERS.—On the previous day, the prisoners convicted at Clonmel were brought down to the Queen's Bench, to verify and hand in the writs of error. They all, considering their position, looked cheerful, and though pale, as from confinement, appeared to be in good health. Having signed the writs, the Attorney-General requested time to consider the course he should adopt—whether he should demur to the errors, and thus turn the decision into one of law, or join in error, and take issue on the facts. The court, of course, granted the adjournment, and on Saturday the Attorney-General joined in error, and the arguments were fixed for Tuesday last, on which day the prisoner's counsel opened his client's case. The arguments were not expected to be closed before the end of the week. The following are the grounds on which, in the case of Mr. Smith O'Brien, it was contended that judgment should be reversed:—

First.—That the caption is insufficient, as it does not show that the Justices before whom the Special Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery for the county of Tipperary was held, had due authority in that behalf to hold said Sessions to take and try the indictment on which the plaintiff in error was convicted.

Second.—That the five counts on which the plaintiff in error was convicted, are insufficient in law to sustain the judgment thereon given in, as that the offences therein stated are not treason in Ireland.

Third.—That, if they be treason, yet the said several five counts are insufficient in law to support said judgment: for not charging the offence in the words of the statutes, for not expressly averring that the war therein respectively mentioned was levied in Ireland, and for concluding "against the form of the statute," in place of "against the form of the statutes" &c.

Fourth.—That the judgment on the demur to the declinatory plea, pleaded by the plaintiff in error, should have been given for him, and not for the Crown.

Fifth.—That there was a mis-trial, inasmuch as it appears from the record that the plaintiff in error had not had delivered to him a copy of the indictment, and a list of the witnesses, ten days before his trial, pursuant to the statutable enactment in such case made and provided.

Sixth.—That the process under which the Jury was returned who tried the case was insufficient and informal, as the writ of *venire facias juratores*, under which the Jury was returned, appears to have been issued by virtue of a particular process; and, moreover, said writ appears not to have been in the form directed by S. 2, 11 & 12 Wm. IV, c. 10, sec. 10.

Seventh.—That the challenge to the juror Sonthoco Magagh should have been allowed.

Eighth.—That the "allocution" before judgment entered on the record is informal and insufficient in law, inasmuch as it does not appear thereby that the plaintiff in error was asked why the Court should not proceed to judgment and execution against him upon the verdict therein mentioned.

The Attorney-General, it was understood, did not intend to press the argument of any other case, but would leave the decision in Mr. O'Brien's case to govern the others; any of the parties, however, might have such additional points argued as their counsel might deem peculiar to their case, or calculated to give efficacy to the arguments submitted on their behalf.

The arguments on the writ of error, in the case of Mr. W. S. O'Brien, were concluded on Wednesday. Mr. Whiteside, on behalf of the prisoner, addressed the Court at great length in support of the errors assigned, and the Attorney-General replied.

At the conclusion of the argument,

Mr. Napier applied to the Court, that counsel might be heard, on the part of the other three prisoners, in whose behalf writs of error had been lodged, before judgment was given in the case now before the Court.

After some discussion between the Attorney-General and counsel, it was finally arranged that one counsel should be heard for each of those prisoners before judgment in the present case; and that the counsel should confine themselves to the points of error which had already been discussed in that case.

THE POOR LAW.—A violent agitation has arisen against the determination at which the Poor-Law Commissioners have arrived respecting the establishment of sixty-three extra unions throughout the country. The objections raised are against the additional expense which will necessarily be incurred by the building of the houses and the maintenance of the additional staffs. The opponents of the proposed scheme do not object to reducing the extent of electoral divisions, but protest against the augmentation of the number of unions.

In Carlow the Board of Guardians have determined upon employing the paupers in industrial operations, in making of materials for clothing, &c., and they calculate in this way upon effecting a large saving for the ratepayers, while they will enable the paupers to attain industrial knowledge, whereas they now live in the workhouses either entirely idle, or, if occupied, are engaged upon unprofitable labour.

EMIGRATION.—The only remarkable intelligence from the South, is the steady progress of emigration, even as the winter advances. Whole districts appear abandoned, and



BENTLEY PRIORY, STANMORE, THE RESIDENCE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

and composed expressly for the occasion by Professor Smith, was then sung with remarkably good taste.

Sir Charles Napier then proposed the health of the noble chairman, the Duke of Leinster. This was followed by "Sir Edward Blakeney and the Army;" "The Navy;" "The Duke of Wellington;" "Major M'Murdo and the Heroes of Scinde who fought under Sir Charles Napier;" "The House of Lords;" "The House of Commons;" "Prince George of Cambridge, and the Garrison of Dublin;" "Lady Napier;" and a variety of other toasts; and the festivities terminated at half-past 11.

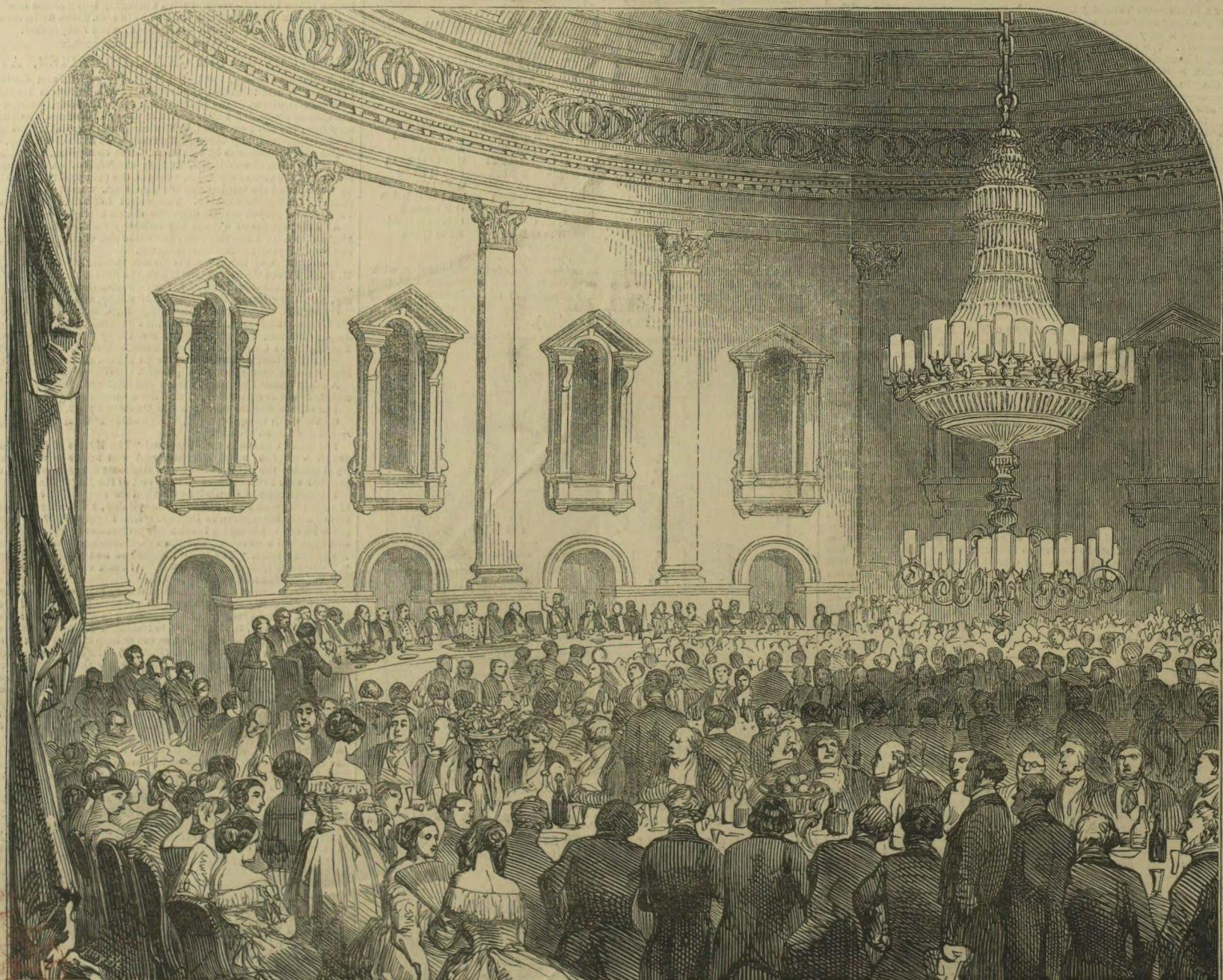
Among the guests was Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., who in an eloquent speech responded to a toast on the part of the Irish bar.

BENTLEY PRIORY.

THIS extensive mansion, at present the residence of her Majesty, Queen Adelaide, lies at about eleven miles north-west of the metropolis, environed with beautiful pleasure-grounds, partly in the parish of Stanmore, and partly in that of Harrow. The house has nothing monastic in its design, and takes its name of Bentley from Benethley Priory, which is said to have occupied the site of the modern mansion; the ancient religious house having been suppressed in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII., and granted to the monks of St. Gregory's Priory, at Canterbury.

The mansion was built or enlarged by the late Marquis of Abercorn after designs by Soane, who well understood the interior arrangement of dwelling-houses. A few years since, Bentley Priory was tenanted by the Earl of Aberdeen: it is the property of the present Marquis of Abercorn, by whom it has been let to her Majesty Queen Adelaide.

The elevated site of the mansion (the greater part of which is clothed with luxuriant ivy) commands rich and extensive prospects, especially from the terrace. The grounds are ornamenteally planted; and the estate altogether forms a delightful retreat, with the advantage of extreme beauty and convenience of site, at a very easy distance from the metropolis. The Queen, on her visit to Bentley, last week, is stated to have been highly gratified with its rural domain.



GRAND BANQUET TO LIEUT.-GEN. SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.B., AT THE ROTUNDA, DUBLIN.



"WALDFRAULEIN, OR THE FOREST MAIDEN."—A FAIRY TALE.

"WALDFRAULEIN, or Forest Maiden," is the title of a Fairy Tale, in verse, published some years ago in Stuttgart, and of which the second edition appeared in 1844. The author is M. Zedlitz, a poet unknown to fame in this country. To criticise severely a composition of this kind, which has no higher pretension than to amuse children, would be ungenerous; the more especially in this case, where the story is graceful, if not very original—where the descriptions of scenery are fresh, appropriate, and often beautiful—and where, if there be no very striking moral conveyed, the sentiments inculcated are gentle and amiable. As the title indicates, and as our illustration might lead the reader to

expect, the scene is laid in the depths of a forest, and the principal personages are Waldfraulein and her lover. The birth, progress, and result of their courtship form the incidents of the tale. The summary of a tragedy, comedy, or farce is proverbially a tame and unsatisfactory performance; that of a novel or a fairy tale cannot in any respect be better—the charm in all these cases consisting, not so much in the story itself, as in the author's mode of telling it, and in the poetical accessories of description and reflection with which he surrounds it. Our summary of "Waldfraulein" will form no exception to this rule, unless the aid of the artist shall be

sufficient to suggest to the reader the visions of leafy forest shades, bird-haunted bowers, and enchanted streams, which the author has depicted in his verse. The story, which is contained in eighteen chapters or adventures, opens with a glowing eulogy upon the charms of the wood of Spessart, situated near the confluence of the Maine with the Rhine; and details the woful fate of a lady, who, to escape the reproaches of her angry father, on account of a love adventure or misadventure, flies to the woods, where, alone, amid the high damp grass, the green trees waving over her, and the birds singing around her, she gives birth to a female child. But the life of the child is the death of the mother, and the lady

expires alone and unseen. The incident suggests the pathetic stanza of the old Scotch ballad, where a woman dying in similar circumstances exclaims—

There's no a bird in a' this forest
Will do as meikle for me,
As dip its wing in the wan water
And straik it on my ee bres.

The child thus born is Waldraulnein, the forest maiden. The fairy of the wood passing by "in her golden car," "bending the bushes as she flew," takes pity upon the babe, builds for her an enchanted castle in the deepest recess of the forest, where she tends her with parental affection till her sixteenth year. The story says nothing of Waldraulnein's father, but depicts the remorse of her mother's sire (a powerful Prince, who dwells on the borders of the forest), on learning from the messengers he has sent to seek for her the unhappy death of his beloved child. They return with her body; but all endeavours to discover the fate of her babe are unavailing. The lady in her flight wore two golden slippers; one of them is missing when the body is found, and plays a very important part in the story—the idea being suggested probably by the glass slipper of Cinderella. When Waldraulnein—growing in beauty, in goodness, and in gentleness—has attained her sixteenth year, the fairy presents her with the slipper, and commands her to wear it at her girdle, as a protection against the unhappy fate of her mother, and against all the perils and sorrows that beset the course both of true love and of false. Waldraulnein promises obedience; wonders much what love can be, that she should be warned against it; and receives from the fairy a description of the torments of unrequited or unworthy love, and of the unspeakable happiness of a pure and true affection, when it is felt for, and returned by, one worthy of it.

In due time Waldraulnein experiences it in all its intensity. She meets in the forest the Knight of Möspelbrunn—such a hero in every respect as romantic maidens, in fairy tales, are always fated to see and to fall in love with at the first glance. They have but one meeting, but it seals the fate of both. Their hearts are pledged before they know what they are doing. The fairy suddenly appears and raises her warning finger. Waldraulnein, scared at the suddenness of the apparition, and the angry looks of her only friend, rushes from the presence of her woe, and accidentally drops the golden slipper in her flight. She loses her way in the forest, and never more discovers the enchanted castle where she has passed her youth; and the Knight of Möspelbrunn, after seeking for her in vain, and causing the wild-wood to re-echo with her name, returns home, determined to discover her, whoever and wherever she may be, if she be of mortal birth at all—a point on which he has his misgivings. Waldraulnein is met in the forest by an old hag, a charcoal-burner, who forces her to become her servant—to spin, to sew, to cook, to wash, and to burn charcoal. This hag has a son as ill-favoured as herself, who has long wanted a wife, and who determines that Waldraulnein shall be the happy woman. She remains a long time in this disagreeable condition, working hard, and receiving no thanks, and resisting steadily the advances of her boorish and brutal woe. In the meantime, the Knight of Möspelbrunn has taken counsel of a fortune-teller; she informs him that Waldraulnein is no fairy apparition, but a woman who lives and loves him; and that the only person who can give him any more precise particulars relating to her, is a more skilful fortune-teller than herself, residing at Cologne. To Cologne accordingly the knight departs, meeting in his way many strange adventures both on and beneath the waters of the Rhine, and resisting successfully the advances of the "Nixen" and the "Lurien," the beautiful and too fascinating nymphs of that river, who seek to make him unfaithful to his mortal love, and woe him to his destruction. At Cologne he is successful in his search for the fortune-teller, and is directed to go to a grand tournament given by the Lord of Wipprecht, and to wear the golden slipper of his beloved around his neck, and trust to fortune for the result.

Waldraulnein, by another chain of circumstances, is led to the same spot. She resists the odious embraces of the charcoal-burner's son, and is rescued from his rude assault by a hermit of the name of Einsiedler. The last-mentioned personage, having given her a night's lodging, is glad to allow her to depart in the morning: for he has resolved to keep his heart whole, and such beauty and goodness as hers threaten to be too powerful for him. The wide world is thus before her, and she determines to travel it all through, however wide it may be, in search of the Knight of Möspelbrunn. The sound of trumpets, the waving of banners, and the concourse of people all going in the same direction, determine her course. In due time, and after slight adventure, she finds herself at the tournament. There she discovers her lover; and not only her lover, but the Prince her grandfather. All her good fortune comes upon her at once—the course of true love runs smooth; and the story of Waldraulnein ends—with a delicate prognostication that the house of Möspelbrunn is not likely to be extinguished for another generation at the least.

The reader will see that there is not much in this story; but, such as it is, the author has made it agreeable by his mode of telling it, and by the graceful lyric effusions which he has interwoven in his narrative. The reader longs for the warm weather, that he may wander in such a wood, and sit by the side of such streams as are the haunts of the pretty Waldraulnein, and forgives the want of interest and originality in the story, for the sake of the descriptions of scenery in which it abounds. In conclusion, we can but add, that in general treatment the story is intensely German.

The large Engraving upon the preceding page is from a print designed and engraved by Neureuther, in illustration of the poem; and it portrays the leading adventures of the tale in a highly picturesque manner. The Print was originally executed as a Prize for one of the German Art-Unions.

FINE ARTS.

THE BABES IN THE WOOD. Published by J. Cundall, Old Bond-street. Probably, during the two centuries and a half that the "doeful story" of "The Babes in the Wood" has interested children of all growths, it has never been illustrated with such pure and graceful art as in the set of etchings we are now about to introduce to our readers. They are from the accomplished pencil of the most noble the Marchioness of Waterford, and are ten in number, each portraying a leading incident of this thoroughly English ballad.

The Frontispiece is an architectural composition in the style of "The Revival," about the period from which the poem dates. It consists of a semicircular arch supported by two enriched dwarf pilasters; the keystone a death's head, above which sits a raven, the bird of ill omen: below is a sort of parapet inscribed with the title, "The Babes in the Wood," and borne by a pair of ornamental trusses. Gnarled ivy clinging about the pilasters, and flowers luxuriating in vases, fill their picturesqueness around the framework of the picture—"The Babes," who are leaning over the parapet, and fondly feeding a robin. There is an epic character in the whole design, which is charmingly appropriate.

In the first tableau, the "gentleman of good account," "sore sickle, and like to dye," is about to sign the will bequeathing his wealth to the two babes; the attorney and the witness being seated at his bed-side. Above and beneath the picture are books of account, seals, and sealed deeds, ink-holders, plumed pens, and parchment rolls—all grouped with great skill.

In the second tableau, the gentleman is at the point of death, and his wife "by him as sickle doth lie;" he is wrapt in parting prayer; the fine and pretty boy kneels by his side, his little hands raised to heaven, while the little daughter Jane is in her mother's last embrace; and on the opposite side of the couch kneels the wicked uncle, in mock affliction, affecting to pray. In a column beneath, a serpent is just seizing a full-blown flower; another is aiming at a robin who is singing a requiem; while a second robin bears in his mouth a leaf for the dead. The death-bed scene is impressively told; the composition reminds one of some of the triumphs of sacred art by the old masters.

In the next picture, "the parents being dead and gone," the uncle is taking his children from their home, a castle shown in the distance; the figure of the uncle is finely drawn, and the costume very admirable. The elder child is sorrowful, the younger one careless, and pointing at some wayside object: this distinction is a fine touch of nature. The device above and below the picture is a spider's web amidst lilles—emblematic of purity and the meshes of crime.

The tragedy thickens in the next scene. The fiendish uncle is bargaining with the "ruffians strong" to make away with the Babes: the blood-money is counted out, and the uncle awaits their resolves. The head and foot devices are pistols, daggers, and money-bags in fitting groups.

The hired ruffians are in the ensuing plate upon their way to "faire London" with the Babes. Above the picture is the murder-knife slung from oak branches; and below, a covey of birds are just flying into a net spread for them amidst the trees.

The "prate and prattle of the Babes makes 'Murder's heart relent,'" in the next scene; it is the death-struggle of the hired men in the wood, where "the wicked'st catif" is slain by the one "of mildest mood." The emblems above and below are the murderous club, the basket-handled sword, and the pognard.

In the seventh tableau, the pretty Babes, "with hand in hand," are wandering in the wood, the boy pointing to a robin in the way-side. The head and foot bordure is composed of the bramble in flower and fruit—the black-berries, which besmeared and dyed the "prettie lippe" of the Babes.

And when they saw the darksome night,
They sat them down and cryed,

is the eighth scene: the boy's hands are clenched in despair, the weak nature of the girl has sunk to the earth, whilst the robin looks on with characteristic watchfulness. This is a very effective picture, the dark wood admirably contrasting with the figures of the Babes. Beneath is a flight of robins bearing the shrub-leaves.

In the ninth and last scene, Death has ended the grief of "these two pretty Babes," and a robin is bearing a leaf; this single bird we accept as the one whom the Babes are feeding in the frontispiece—a pretty type of gratitude. The children are locked hand in hand; and the sombre wood and lurid gloom of evening in the horizon add this tale of early death.

Here the illustration closes, the retributive sequel of "the doeful story" being told in the verse. The text, we should mention, is inscribed in black letter beside or beneath the series of prints.

The exquisite delicacy and refined character of these illustrations are indescribably beautiful. The drawing of the figures is in the highest school of art; their expression even reminds one of Raphael himself: the attitudes are natural and graceful; and each composition strikingly narrative of the incident. There may be slight blemishes: the robins, for instance, would scarcely satisfy an ornithologist in their outlines.

In the devices, or bordures—though they do not entirely surround the pictures—they are a considerable amount of Raffaellesque spirit and richness of invention: high comparison, the reader may say; but, to the best of our judgment, justified by the merits of these illustrations. They can scarcely fail of being very popular as presents in the approaching Christmas season, for which, we need scarcely add, they are recommended by appropriateness of subject.

The etching is very delicately executed. Impressions are to be had coloured, in which the effect is, of course, greatly heightened—more especially in the brilliancy of the bordures.

THE SONG OF SONGS. FROM THE HOLY SCRIPTURES. Illuminated by OWEN JONES.

Longman and Co.

It is hard to describe the elaborate taste and richness of fancy displayed in works of this class. The volume before us is a very successful revival of Middle Age Art. It contains "The Song of Songs, which is Solomon's," superbly illuminated in the "missal style."

There are three title-pages resplendent with gold, and floral devices in rich colours. Then follows the Song, inscribed in Old English, each page within a floral bordure; each chapter commencing with larger and more richly illuminated characters, the initial capital upon a gold ground, and each verse with the initial capital in gold. The frame-work of the pages is endlessly various in design—the fuchsia-like trefoil, and quatrefoil flowers, brilliant with gold, and richly charged with colour, while the text is beautifully clear and distinct. The final-page, with its quatrefoil florets in colour spiked with gold, surrounding the word "Finis," which has a most monastic initial, is very striking. The work is printed upon thick paper, of the rich warm tone of the vellum of the ancient missals. The binding is also relief leather, of monastic design and lettering. The facing and inner gilding, too, are very elegant.

MUSIC.

CHORAL HARMONISTS.

The first meeting of the seventeenth season took place at the London Tavern, on Monday night. This is one of the oldest and best of the City amateur societies. Their concerts, of which there are seven, commencing in this month and terminating in May, are full of interest. Many fine and interesting works have been first introduced and made known in this country by the Choral Harmonists. The title might indicate that choral compositions alone are comprised in the schemes, but this is not exactly the case: prominent as are the choral performances, there is a good orchestra, with a large sprinkling of professionals amongst the amateurs, who play overtures and accompany the solo and concerted pieces. For principal vocalists engagements are made with our leading native professors.

The programme on Monday opened with one of Handel's Coronation Anthems, "Zadok the Priest," followed by Haydn's Mass in B flat, No. 1, and the Chorus from Mozart's "Davidide Penitente," "Che in Dio sol spera." The solo parts were sung by the Misses A. and M. Williams, Messrs. Lockey and W. Seguin.

In the second part was a madrigal by C. Converso, bearing date 1575, "When all alone my bonny love was playing," Weber's "Euryanthe" overture, and Andreas Romberg's "Song of the Bell."

In addition to the above, Mr. Lockey sang Hobbs' ballad to Peter Pindar's words, "Farewell to the fragrance of morn," so sweetly as to secure an encore, his neat articulation of a shade at the close being remarkable. The Misses Williams were also encored in Holmes's duo of "The Swiss Maidens," now rendered so popular by their exquisite ensemble in the cadences. The madrigal was also demanded twice, Converso, or Conversi, was born at Correggio towards the middle of the fourteenth century, and published at Venice "Canzoni a cinque voci," and "Madrigali a sei voci," of which, the one sung by the harmonists will always be relished by the true Madrigalian.

The "Song of the Bell" is no ordinary composition. Of the genius of Andreas Romberg the English amateurs are not sufficiently aware, and yet, whether regarded as a writer of chamber music, or as a contributor of church and choral works, he is entitled to a very high position. He followed in the wake of Haydn and Mozart, and wanted but courage, as Félix has justly observed, to have struck out a path for himself. As it is, Andreas Romberg, who was a passionate admirer of Schiller, has set to music many of the poet's inspirations with kindred genius. Andreas was born in 1767, and died at Gotha in 1815, with the title of Chapel Master to the Court of Coburg.

The Choral Harmonists, in addition to the "Song of the Bell," which, much to their credit, they have produced, might perform Romberg's "Power of Song" to Schiller's words; also his "Infanticide," Odes of Kosogorod, &c. The "Lay of the Bell" describes the casting of the bell through all its processes, intermixing the technical details with poetic and philosophical associations and reflections connected with the sounding and ringing of a bell through all its varied phases in life. The Master Bell Founder (basso) was sung by Mr. W. Seguin: the tenor solo by Mr. Lockey; and the treble by Miss Williams. There are quartets, septets, choruses. One of the latter, describing the tocsin in revolutionary times, is so applicable to the present period, that the translation of Schiller's words will be acceptable:—

When senseless force is raging wide,
When by itself the mob is freed,
There can no good effect succeed.
Sad is the bosom of that state,
Where treason's smother'd ashes lie,
And the power assumes the mastery.
The force and violence of pride,
The hulky, bold, the pealing chime,
Designed for joy and peace, is made
The tocsin to revolt and crime.
Let all be equal! At the sound

The peaceful burgher starts to arms;
The streets are fill'd, and wide around
Are seen the murder-spreading swarms,
Then, women, like hyena seen
'Mid horrors, wear no face of woe;
The panther seeks with thirst less keen
The life-blood of each human fee.
* * * * *
Then vice to him the dazzling ray

LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.

The first of a series of fifteen concerts, to be given every Wednesday up to the 28th of February, inclusive, took place on the 22nd, at Exeter-Hall. The Directors have issued a prospectus, explaining their intentions, which are, to give periodical concerts of good vocal and instrumental music, "of a popular character, and at popular prices." This system is very praiseworthy, and we hope that the patronage of the public will not be defeated by the exigencies of the principal singers; for it is in the exorbitant terms demanded in these days, both by native and foreign *artistes*, particularly the latter, that there is the greatest impediment in offering to the public a cheap and good musical entertainment. It is declared in the prospectus, that no opposition is intended to the Sacred Concerts already given in Exeter-Hall, nor to the instrumental performances presented by M. Julian; but it is proposed "to place before the public music not hitherto produced there, and such as does not properly come within the province or intentions of those institutions." The prices are fixed at seven, four, two, and one shillings—the greater portion of the Hall being appropriated to the two last-mentioned low prices. Thus far, is well; but we do not think that the system of commencing a scheme with a selection from a first-class English, German, French, and Italian opera, is politic. Such gleanings, without dramatic adjuncts, are but tame affairs, and many of the operas mentioned in the prospectus will be extremely ineffective and uninteresting in the concert-room.

The opening programme contained 22 pieces, and no complaint could therefore be made on the score of quantity. Exception might be taken to certain pieces as to quality; but on the whole, when we bear in mind that the concocter of the scheme was trying to please every taste, the concert was spirited. Mrs. Newton was encored in Sir H. Bishop's "Lo! here the gentle lark," with Mr. Wells' delicate flute obligato; and in one of Jenny Lind's Swedish melodies, which she sang with dexterous volubility. Leffler was encored in Dibdin's "Lads of the village;" as also Sims Reeves, in "Oh, Nanny, will thou gang with me." Thalberg played finely, and was encored in both his fantasias and themes from "Lucrezia Borgia" and "Masaniello." There were other *morceaux*, which however merited as much distinction as the bestowed encores, such as Miss Poole's charming singing of the ballad "Wapping old stads," without accompaniment; and her interpretation of Lover's ballad, "The Angel's Whisper." Miss A. Williams gave Weber's *scena*, "Ocean, thou mighty monster," in splendid style. The dramatic *scena* by Alary, a composer of great merit, entitled "St. Agnes' Eve," was well sung by Reeves, but did not seem to please much. We think the pompous announcement, that "this work was expressly composed for Mr. Reeves, and cannot be sung in public without his permission," had better have been omitted. Mr. Sims Reeves sang the first verse of "The Bay of Biscay," and then passed on to the third one, when he was hissed so violently that he walked off the platform; and, after a great disturbance, Mr. Stammers, who is the managing director, came forward, and explained that three verses only had been allotted to Mr. Reeves, the fourth being printed in the books by mistake. Mr. Reeves then reappeared, and made two or three vain attempts to proceed with the third verse, but the row was renewed, and one of the opposition was somewhat summarily expelled. Eventually Mr. Reeves did what he might have done in the first instance, without exhibiting temper; he sang the whole of the song—the concluding verse with such energy as to make his peace with the audience, who cheered him loudly.

Mr. Willy's concert band played the "Oberon" overture, and the accompaniments, carefully. The Hall was very full, except the seven-shilling places, which were but scantly tenanted.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Handel's masterpiece, the sublime "Messiah," was performed last night (Friday), for the first time this season, by the Sacred Harmonists. The interest in this revival was in the direction of the oratorio by Costa: in his hands, it is needless to remark that the majesty and strength, grandeur and simplicity, of the mighty conceptions of the Milton of Music were developed with the same feeling, sympathy, and energy that attended the interpretation of "Elijah."

We cannot now enter into those new readings of the conductor, which so strongly manifest his thorough appreciation of Handel's characteristics; but, without losing sight of the devotional tone of the entire work, there was an additional spirit infused into the choral portion, and a more delicate observance of grace and tenderness in the rendering of the accompaniments. When Costa conducts, whilst the colouring is warm and animated, the beauties of the inner portions, the under-current of descriptive power, are most exquisitely brought out.

Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Phillips, were the leading vocalists. The amateurs are well acquainted with the talents of these singers in their respective parts, save Mr. Reeves, who, for the first time in London, sang the tenor solos; and of him we have reported most favourably in our notices of the Festival. In passages requiring declamatory power he is most successful; such as, "Thou shalt break them." He gave "Behold! and see if any sorrow be like unto his sorrow," with great tenderness.

At the "Hallelujah Chorus" the whole audience stood up, and seemed overwhelmed with the grand style in which this God-like creation was performed.

Mr. Phillips gave "The trumpet shall sound," beautifully. During the performance of this most solemn portion of the oratorio, one of the choral singers faltered, with a slight scream, producing, for the moment, a painful sensation.

The regulations prohibiting encores was strictly maintained.

The whole of the vast hall was crowded, between 3000 and 4000 being present.

The performance commenced punctually at seven o'clock, and concluded at half-past ten. The arrangement preventing persons passing to and fro during the performance cannot be too highly praised.

HONOUR TO MENDELSSOHN.—It is nearly two months since we announced in our columns that it was proposed to perform Mendelssohn's "Elijah," with Mdle. Lind in the principal soprano music, at Exeter-Hall, for the purpose of aiding the funds now raising in Germany to found scholarships in the Leipzig Conservatory, as a commemoration of the lamented composer. The project has been steadily followed up, and the night is fixed for the 15th of December. Benedict, who has been in correspondence with the German and English committees on the subject, is to be the Conductor; and, in order effectually to interest English amateurs, it has been arranged that natives of this country are to hold some of the scholarships. The choral and orchestral arrangements are to be selected from our cathedral choirs, and musical institutions and societies; and our principal singers will be selected to support Mdle. Lind, who will sing for the first time in English. The scholarships will ensure a gratuitous musical education to those aspirants who have evinced talent and good conduct.

MIDDLE LIND.—Two concerts will be given at Manchester, on the 19th and 21st of December, in aid of the funds for the enlargement of the Royal Infirmary. Mdle. Lind has kindly consented to sing gratuitously at both concerts, as she will also at the Mendelssohnian Testimonial Concert at Exeter-Hall, on the 15th of December.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Handel's "Messiah" was performed on Friday night at Exeter-Hall, conducted, for the first time, by Costa. Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Phillips were the vocalists. We must defer our notice until the ensuing week. This performance was by the Sacred Harmonic Society. Next Friday the London Sacred Harmonic Society will repeat the "Messiah" for the second time, conducted by Surman, with the same vocalists as the old society.—On Monday will be the second concert of the Society of British Musicians, in which all kinds of reforms are promised.—On Wednesday will be the second concert of the Vocal and Instrumental Wednesday Concerts at Exeter-Hall.—Mr. Hatton, the composer and pianist, who is making a tour in the United States, has met with good encouragement since his arrival; Mr. Macfaren, the composer, is in New York; Mr. Wilson, the Scotch vocalist, had begun his entertainments.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford has granted Mr. Lumley the use of the theatre of the University, for a concert, at which Mdle. Lind and the great artists in her suite will immediately appear.

THE THEATRES.

COVENT-GARDEN.

The revival of Mr.

wig, spectacles, and academic gown, was the cause of a burst of laughter; but, afterwards, his attempts to sing and dance, his comical gravity and general conjur-like appearance, kept the house in roars of laughter. Miss Woolgar was, as usual, graceful, intelligent, and effective. A little bit of sea-sickness, in the steam-boat scene, was cleverly acted. Miss M. Taylor played *Miranda* very nicely. She is a rising actress, and with her nice voice and pleasing appearance will take high ground in her line. Madame Celeste was a smart saucy *Ariel*; but her inability to sing somewhat marred the effect of the character. What she wanted in voice, however, she made up in dancing, and introduced a *cachucha* instead of, we suppose, a *scena*. Mr. Paul Bedford, we fancied, lacked Mr. Wright to join him in his fun, or else the part was not a very good one. The latter gentleman, we believe, threw up *Caliban*. It was, however, sustained with some drollery by Mr. Munyard.

The piece was very beautifully put upon the stage; the scenery, by Messrs. Pitt and Johnstone, being superb. The laughter, throughout, was most hearty; more so, we conceived, than the closely-packed audience could have indulged in; and, at the fall of the curtain, the applause was uproarious. All the principal characters had to appear; and, finally, the authors bowed their acknowledgments from a private box.

OLYMPIC.

A piece that has been played with considerable success at the Variétés, called if we mistake not, "Le Moulin à Paroles," was brought out here, in an English shape, on Monday evening, and called "Cousin Cherry." The plot is not very well constructed, or interesting, but it serves to furnish Mrs. Stirling with a famous character, that of a talkative pretty widow, a sort of female *Patter*, the *Cousin Cherry* of the piece, or "Cherry-Clack," as she is called by her friends, from this propensity. The sojourn of the *Earl of Manderville* (Mr. Leigh Murray) under an assumed name, at the farm of her brother, *Thomas Pramrose* (Mr. Norton), and his courtship of the daughter, *Elinor* (Miss J. St. George), furnishes her tongue with plenty of matter for comment; and one scene in which she summons all her male and female relations to discuss the matter, and then does all the talking herself, was particularly effective. A little courtship scene, also, where she is at her spinning-wheel, was charmingly acted. *Cousin Cherry* is the character of the piece—the others have comparatively little to do, but that little was done remarkably well.

The costumes of the period (1797) are very becoming; but *Cousin Cherry*—a little bit of advice; gentlemen could not at that time possibly have been taken for railway agents. Whoever translated the piece has done it very cleverly; and it was perfectly successful.

The three-act drama announced at SADLER'S WELLS is the "Blot on the Scutcheon." It is not a new play, but was produced a few years ago at one of the large theatres, and achieved a certain degree of success.

We are happy to state that Mr. James Wallack is recovering, and will appear at the HAYMARKET, in conjunction with the Keans, in a new drama by Mr. Bourcicault, with a cast of unusual strength.

Mr. Maurice Power, the son of the late Tyrone Power, has appeared in New York, and excited some interest. Opinions are, however, divided as to his capabilities as an actor.

Mr. Buckstone has, we regret to say, sustained a loss in his eldest son, Mr. John Buckstone, who has died of fever, in his twentieth year.

"The Willow Copse," a drama by Messrs. Bourcicault and Charles Kenney, which has been some little time in the theatre, is, we believe, about to be produced at the ADELPHI.

Mr. Paul Bedford announces his benefit at the HAYMARKET, under the patronage of Lord Combermere and the officers of the 1st Life Guards. The beautiful band of that regiment will attend on the occasion.

THE GREAT SEA-SERPENT.

BY PROFESSOR OWEN.

(To the Editor of the Times.)

SIR,—Subjoined is the answer to a question relative to the animal seen from the *Dedalus*, addressed to me by a nobleman distinguished in literature, and taking much interest in science.

As it contains the substance of the explanation I have endeavoured to give to numerous inquiries, in the Hunterian Museum and elsewhere, and as I continue to receive many applications for my opinion of the "Great Sea-Serpent," I am desirous to give it once for all through the medium of your columns, if space of such value may be allotted to it.—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

RICHARD OWEN.

Lincoln's-Inn-fields, Nov. 9.

The sketch* will suggest the reply to your query, "whether the monster seen from the *Dedalus* be anything but a saurian?" If it be the true answer, it destroys the romance of the incident, and will be anything but acceptable to those who prefer the excitement of the imagination to the satisfaction of the judgment. I am far from insensible to the pleasures of the discovery of a new and rare animal; but before I can enjoy them, certain conditions, e. g. reasonable proof or evidence of its existence, must be fulfilled. I am also far from undervaluing the information which Captain M'Quhae has given us of what he saw. When fairly analysed, it lies in a small compass; but my knowledge of the animal kingdom compels me to draw other conclusions from the phenomena than those which the gallant captain seems to have jumped at. He evidently saw a large animal moving rapidly through the water, very different from anything he had before witnessed—neither a whale, a grampus, a great shark, an alligator, nor any other of the large surface swimming creatures which are fallen in with in ordinary voyages. He writes, "On our attention being called to the object, it was discovered to be an enormous serpent" (read "animal"), "with the head and shoulders kept about four feet constantly above the surface of the sea. The diameter of the serpent" (animal) "was about 15 or 16 inches behind the head; its colour a dark brown, with yellowish white about the throat." No fins were seen (the captain says there were none); but from his own account he did not see enough of the animal to prove his negative. "Something like the mane of a horse, or rather a bunch of sea-weed washed about its back." So much of the body as was seen was "not used in propelling the animal through the water, either by vertical or horizontal undulation." A calculation of its length was made under a strong preconception of the nature of the beast. The head, e. g., is stated to be "without any doubt that of a snake;" and yet a snake would be the last species to which a naturalist conversant with the forms and characters of the heads of animals would refer such a head as that of which Captain M'Quhae has transmitted a drawing to the Admiralty, and which he certifies to have been accurately copied in the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON News for October 28, 1848, p. 265. Your Lordship will observe that no sooner was the captain's attention called to the object than "it was discovered to be an enormous serpent;" and yet the closest inspection of as much of the body as was visible à *flor d'eau* failed to detect any undulations of the body, although such actions constitute the very character which would distinguish a serpent or serpentiform swimmer from any other marine species. The foregoing conclusion, therefore, of the beast being a Sea-Serpent, notwithstanding its capacious vaulted cranium and stiff inflexible trunk, must be kept in mind in estimating the value of the approximation made to the total length of the animal, as "at the very least 60 feet." This is the only part of the description, however, which seems to me to be so uncertain as to be inadmissible in an attempt to arrive at the right conclusion as to the nature of the animal. The more certain characters of the animal are these:—Head, with a convex, moderately capacious cranium, short obtuse muzzle, gape of the mouth not extending further than to beneath the eye, which is rather small, round, filling closely the palpebral aperture; colour, dark brown above, yellowish white beneath; surface smooth, without scales, scutes, or other conspicuous modifications of hard and naked cuticle. And the captain says, "Had it been a man of my acquaintance, I should have easily recognised his features with my naked eye." Nostrils not mentioned, but indicated in the drawing by a crescentic mark at the end of the nose or muzzle. All these are the characters of the head of a warm-blooded mammal; none of them, those of a cold-blooded reptile or fish. Body long, dark brown, not undulating, without dorsal or other apparent fins; "but something like the mane of a horse, or rather a bunch of sea-weed washed about its back." The character of the integuments would be a most important one for the zoologist in the determination of the class to which the above-defined creature belonged. If any opinion can be deduced, to the inequaments from the above indication, it is that the species had hair, which, if it was too short and close to be distinguished on the head, was visible where it usually is the longest, on the middle line of the shoulders or advanced part of the back, where it was not stiff and upright, like the rays of a fin, but "washed about." Guided by the above interpretation of the "mane of a horse, or a bunch of sea-weed," the animal was not a cetaceous mammal, but rather a great seal. But what seal of large size, or indeed of any size, would be encountered in latitude 21° 44' south, and longitude 99° 22' east, viz. about 300 miles from the western shore of the southern end of Africa? The most likely species to be there met with are the largest of the seal tribe, e. g. Anson's sea-lion, or that known to the southern whalers by the name of the "sea-elephant," the *Phoca proboscidea*, which attains the length of from 20 to 30 feet. These great seals abound in certain of the islands of the southern and antarctic seas, from which an individual is occasionally floated off upon an iceberg. The sea-lion exhibited in London last spring, which was a young individual of the *Phoca proboscidea*, was actually captured in that prey-cement, having been carried by the currents that set northward towards the Cape, where its temporary resting-place was rapidly melting away. When a large individual of the *Phoca proboscidea* or *Phoca leonina* is thus borne off to a distance from its native shore, it is compelled to return for rest to its floating abode after it has made its daily excursion in quest of the fishes or squids that constitute its food. It is thus brought by the iceberg into the latitudes of the Cape, and perhaps further north, before the berg has melted away. Then the poor seal is compelled to swim as long as strength endures; and in such a predicament I imagine the creature was that Mr. Sartoris saw rapidly approaching the *Dedalus* from before the beam, scanning, probably, its capabilities as a rest—space, as it paddled its long stiff body past the ship. In so doing, it would rise a head of the firm and colour described and delineated by Captain M'Quhae, supported on a neck also of the diameter given; the thick neck passing into an inflexible trunk, the longer and coarser hair on the upper part of which would give rise to the idea, especially if the species were the *Phoca leonina*, explained by the similes above cited. The organs of locomotion would be out of sight. The pectoral fins being set on very low down, as in my sketch, the chief im-

pling force would be the action of the deeper immersed terminal fins and tail, which would create a long eddy, readily mistakeable by one looking at the strange phenomenon with a Sea-Serpent in his mind's eye for an indefinite prolongation of the body.

It is very probable that not one on board the *Dedalus* ever before beheld a gigantic seal freely swimming in the open ocean. Entering unexpectedly upon that vast and commonly blank desert of waters, it would be a strange and exciting spectacle, and might be well interpreted as a marvel; but the creative powers of the human mind appear to be really very limited, and on all the occasions where the true source of the "great unknown" has been detected—whether it has proved to be a file of sportive porpoises, or a pair of gigantic sharks—old Pontoppidan's Sea-Serpent with the mane has uniformly suggested itself as the representative of the portent, until the mystery has been unravelled.

The vertebrae of the Sea-Serpent described and delineated in the "Wernerian Transactions," vol. i., and sworn to by the fishermen who saw it off the Isle of Stroms (one of the Orkneys) in 1808, two of which vertebrae are in the Museum of the College of Surgeons, are certainly those of a great shark, of the genus *selache*, and are not distinguishable from those of the species called "basking-shark," of which individuals from 30 feet to 35 feet in length have been from time to time captured or stranded on our coasts.

I have no unmet confidence in the exactitude of my interpretation of the phenomena witnessed by the Captain and others of the *Dedalus*. I am too sensible of the inadequacy of the characters which the opportunity of a rapidly passing animal, "in a long ocean swell," enabled them to note, for the determination of its species or genus. Giving due credence to the most probably accurate elements of their description, they do little more than guide the zoologist to the class, which, in the present instance, is not that of the serpent or the saurian.

But I am usually asked, after each endeavour to explain Captain M'Quhae's Sea-Serpent, "Why there should not be a great Sea-Serpent?"—often, too, in a tone which seems to imply, "Do you think, then, there are not more marvels in the deep than are dreamt of in your philosophy?" And freely conceding that point, I have felt bound to give a reason for scepticism as well as faith. If a gigantic Sea-Serpent actually exists, the species must of course have been perpetuated through successive generations from its first creation and introduction in the seas of this planet. Conceive, then, the number of individuals that must have lived and died, and have left their remains to attest the actuality of the species during the enormous lapse of time from its beginning to the 6th of August last! Now, a serpent, being an air-breathing animal, with long vesicular and receptacular lungs, dives with an effort, and commonly floats when dead; and so would the Sea-Serpent, until decomposition or accident had opened the tough integument and let out the imprisoned gases. Then it would sink, and, if in deep water, be seen no more until the sea rendered up its dead, after the lapse of the eons requisite for the yielding of its place to dry land—a change which has actually revealed to the present generation the old saurian monsters that were entombed at the bottom of the ocean of the secondary geological periods of our earth's history. During life the exigencies of the respiration of the great Sea-Serpent would always compel him frequently to the surface; and when dead and swollen—

Prostrate on the flood extended, long and large,

He would lie

—floating many a rod; in bulk as huge
As whom the fable's name of monstrous size,
Titanian or earth-born, that warred on Jove.

Such a spectacle, demonstrative of the species if it existed, has not hitherto met the gaze of any of the countless voyagers who have traversed the seas in so many directions. Considering, too, the tides and currents of the ocean, it seems still more reasonable to suppose that the dead Sea-Serpent would be occasionally cast on shore. However, I do not ask for the entire carcass. The structure of the back-bone of the serpent tribe is so peculiar, that a single vertebra would suffice to determine the existence of the hypothetical ophidian; and this will not be deemed an unreasonable request when it is remembered that the vertebrae are more numerous in serpents than in any other animal. Such large, blanched, and scattered bones on a sea-shore would be likely to attract even common curiosity; yet there is no vertebra of a serpent larger than the ordinary pythons and boas in any museum in Europe.

Few sea-coasts have been more sedulously searched, or by more acute naturalists (witness the labours of Sars and Lovén), than those of Norway. Krakens and Sea-Serpents ought to have been living and dying thereabouts from long before Pontoppidan's time, to our day, if all tales were true; yet have they never vouchsafed a single fragment of their skeleton to any Scandinavian collector; whilst the other great denizens of those seas have been by no means so chary. No museums, in fact, are so rich in the skeletons, skulls, bones, and teeth of the numerous kinds of whales, cachalots, grampus, walruses, sea unicorns, seals, &c., as those of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden; but of any large marine nondescript or indeterminable monster they cannot show a trace.

I have inquired repeatedly whether the natural history collections of Boston, Philadelphia, or other cities of the United States might possess any unusually large ophidian vertebrae, or any of such peculiar form as to indicate some large unknown marine animal; but they have received no such specimens.

The frequency with which the Sea-Serpent has been supposed to have appeared near the shores and harbours of the United States has led to its being specified as the "American Sea-Serpent"; yet, out of the 200 vertebrae of every individual that should have lived and died in the Atlantic since the creation of the species, not one has yet been picked up on the shores of America. The diminutive snake, less than a yard in length, "killed upon the sea-shore" apparently beaten to death, "by some labouring people of Cape Ann," United States (see the 8vo pamphlet, 1817, Boston, page 38), and figured in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON News, October 28, 1848, from the original American memoir, by no means satisfies the conditions of the problem. Neither do the *Saccopharynx* of Mitchell, nor the *Ophichthoides* of Harwood—the one 4½ feet, the other 6 feet long; both are surpassed by some of the congers of our own coasts, and, like other muraenoid fishes and the known small sea-snakes (*Hydrophis*) swim by undulatory movements of the body.

The fossil vertebrae and skull which were exhibited by Mr. Koch in New York and Boston as those of the great Sea-Serpent, and which are now in Berlin, belonged to different individuals of a species which I had previously proved to be an extinct whale; a determination which has subsequently been confirmed by Professors Müller and Agassiz. Mr. Dixon, of Worthing, has discovered many fossil vertebrae in the eocene tertiary clay at Bracklesham, which belong to a large species of an extinct genus of serpent (*Paleophis*), founded on similar vertebrae from the same formation in the Isle of Sheppey. The largest of these ancient carcases or fragments of such having ever been discovered, is strengthened by the corresponding absence of any trace of their remains in the tertiary beds.

Now, on weighing the question whether creatures meriting the name of "Great Sea-Serpent" do exist, or whether any of the gigantic marine saurians of the secondary deposits may have continued to live up to the present time, it seems to me less probable that no part of the carcass of such reptiles should have ever been discovered in a recent or unfossilized state, than that men should have been deceived by a cursory view of a partly submerged and rapidly moving animal, which might only be strange to themselves. In other words, I regard the negative evidence from the utter absence of any of the recent remains of Great Sea-Serpents, Krakens, or *Endiosauria* as stronger against their actual existence than the positive statements which have hitherto weighed with the public mind in favour of their existence. A larger body of evidence from eyewitnesses might be got together in proof of ghosts than of the Sea-Serpent.

CAPTAIN M'QUHAE'S REPLY TO PROFESSOR OWEN.

(To the Editor of the Times.)

SIR,—Will you do me the very great favour to give a place in your widely-circulating columns to the following reply to the animadversions of Professor Owen on the serpent or animal seen by me and others from Her Majesty's ship *Dedalus* on the 6th of August last, and which were published in the *Times* of the 14th inst.?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

P. M'QUHAE,

London, Nov. 18.

Professor Owen correctly states that I "evidently saw a large creature moving rapidly through the water, very different from anything I had before witnessed, neither a whale, a grampus, a great shark, an alligator, nor any other of the larger surface-swimming creatures fallen in with in ordinary voyages." I now assert—neither was it a common seal nor a sea-elephant, its great length and its totally different physiognomy precluding the possibility of its being a *Phoca* of any species. The head was flat, and not a "capacious vaulted cranium;" nor had it "a stiff inflexible trunk"—a conclusion to which Professor Owen has jumped, most certainly not justified by the simple statement, that no "portion of the 60 feet seen by us was used in propelling it through the water, either by vertical or horizontal undulation."

It is also assumed that the "calculation of its length was made under a strong preconception of the nature of the beast"—another conclusion quite the contrary to the fact. It was not until after the great length was developed by its nearest approach to the ship, and until after that most important point had been duly considered and debated, as well as such could be in the brief space of time allowed for so doing, that it was pronounced to be a serpent by all who saw it, and who are too well accustomed to judge of lengths and breadths of objects in the sea to mistake a real substance and an actual living body, coolly and dispassionately contemplated, at so short a distance, too, for the "eddy caused by the action of the deeper immersed fins and tail of a rapidly-moving gigantic seal raising its head above the surface of the water," as Professor Owen imagines, in quest of its lost iceberg.

The creative powers of the human mind may be very limited. On this occasion they were not called into requisition; my purpose and desire being, throughout, to furnish eminent naturalists, such as the learned Professor, with accurate facts, and not with exaggerated representations, nor with what could by any possibility proceed from optical illusion; and I beg to assure him that

old Pontoppidan having clothed his Sea-Serpent with a mane, could not have suggested the idea of ornamenting the creature seen from the *Dedalus* with a similar appendage, for the simple reason that I had never seen his account, even heard of him, Sea-Serpent, until my arrival in London. Some other solution must therefore be found for the very remarkable coincidence between us in that particular, in order to unravel the mystery.

Finally, I deny the existence of excitement or the possibility of optical illusion. I adhere to the statements, as to form, colour, and dimensions, contained in my official report to the Admiralty; and I leave them as data whereupon the learned and scientific may exercise the "pleasures of imagination," until some more fortunate opportunity shall occur of making a closer acquaintance with the "great unknown"—in the present instance, most assuredly, no "ghost."

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

The very interesting account of the Sea-Serpent, seen by Captain P. M'Quhae, and the drawing in your paper, are to my mind quite satisfactory as to the existence of the animal, and I have no doubt we shall hear of his being again seen sooner or later. But my object in writing to you is to remark on the conclusions come to by Mr. Owen, in his letter to the editor of the *Times*, of November 9th, that it was not of the serpent species, because "they failed to detect any undulation of the body," whereas the fact of there being "no vertical or horizontal undulation perceptible" stamps the character of the animal; for it is well known by all observers of snakes in India, that when the animal is in chase of game, small or great, or when scared away, and moving at a rapid pace, he is propelled entirely by the tail, or the smaller half of the body, while the other portion, with a curve of the head, is kept quite stiff—and this exactly corresponds with the Captain's account, that it held on at the pace of twelve to fifteen miles an hour, apparently on some determined purpose.

Brighton, November 22, 1848.

J. C.

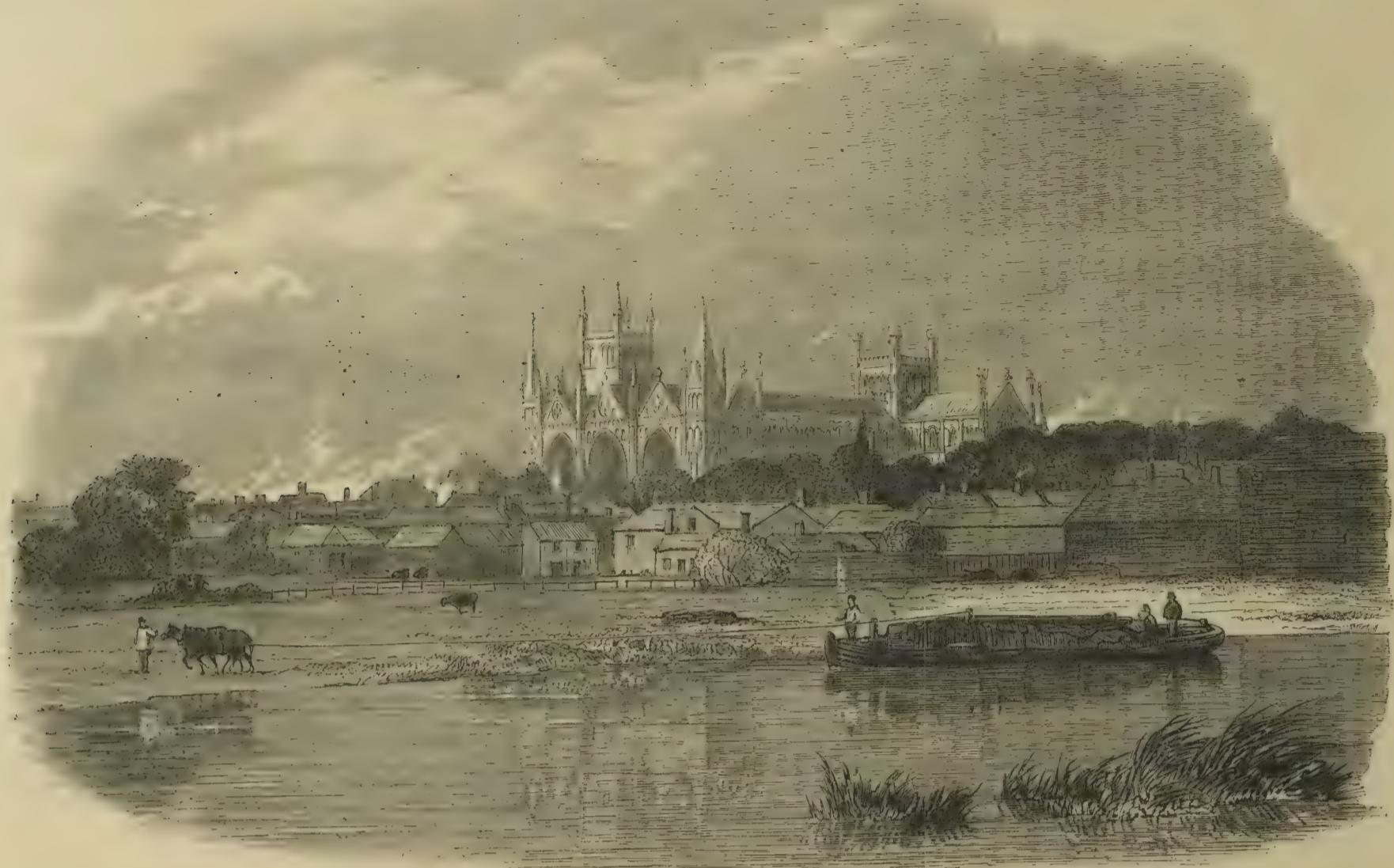
NATIONAL SPORTS.

What is a man,
If his chief good, and market of his time,
Be but to sleep and feed?

SHAKESPEARE.

One of the farrow of Epicurus' sty. And what is he that murmurs at the labour which physics pain?—a most ungrateful ass. "There is nothing worth having," says Scott, "that can be had without it, from the bread which the peasant wins by the sweat of his brow, to the sports by which the rich man must get rid of his *ennui*. The only difference is, that the poor man labours to get a dinner for his appetite, and the rich man to get an appetite for his dinner." . . . Grace to the land we live in; here the peasant—having a dinner for his appetite—may provide that good digestion shall wait upon it by the same boon privilege claimed by lord and squire. Smelfungus, peradventure, growls out something about the Game Laws; he's for the liberty of the subject and communism of pheasants: when he's Poor Law dictator, every Union will have its pack of foxhounds, and a stud at the service of every resident with a taste for the chase. It is an Englishman's right to act as he pleases, so that he does his neighbour no wrong; he is without restraint, so that in the practice of his liberty he does no injustice to another. To understand the value of such a prerogative it is necessary to become a Frenchman, and solicit as a favour that which is the birthright of the birds of the air. John Bull needs no passport—but his purse. Ay, even so; man, civilized or savage, must pay in some sort for what he enjoys. It is the law of nature. The licence to do so without let or hindrance is the perfection of the social condition.

In that state is the human family whereof we are members, and yet with "so dull, so spiritless, so woe-begone," as we are called by the merry men of the Continent! . . . What answer to this charge does the face of our island furnish? Let others tell of its commerce and manufacture—its agriculture and the details of its rare rural economy—our office is to deal with its National Sports; and the boon fellowship of which they are the source. If, as Pope bids us, we "survey mankind from Indus to the Pole," ease as to the necessities of life will be found the point at which provision for its enjoyments commences. As at Baffin's Bay when blubber is scarce, so in



PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL, FROM THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

BUST OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.

In our Journal for the 11th instant we engraved a Bust of Lord George Bentinck, as modelled by Mr. James Wyatt. This sculptor's treatment is purely classic. The Count d'Orsay has since modelled a Bust of the lamented states-

man in the road did not, however, fire; Captain Lillie then went back, and directed Captain Watson to take the Rifles to the spot whence the firing proceeded, where they the insurgents, on their way to the store at Wariapole. Several of the Kandians fell; those taken prisoners bore loaded guns, and 60 stand of arms were thus captured.

Soon after this Captain Lillie received information that the insurgents had collected at the store, and thither the officer went with the Rifles; the Kandians then ran off, but not before they had fired upon the advancing party. Captain Lillie found a palanquin at the Bungalow with from twenty to thirty pounds of gunpowder, a quantity of balls, slugs, and lead. The Captain then advanced to Matelle, where he found the Bungalow and Rest-House broken open, the house of the Agent gutted, the bazaar partially plundered, and the town almost deserted.

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.

With the accompanying View of a portion of the town of Peterborough and its fine Norman Cathedral, we conclude our series of views upon the Great Northern Railway. The Cathedral is remarkable for the solidity and massiveness of its construction. In the View, the magnificent western front, with its three lofty arches, each equal to the height of the nave, and its lofty turrets, crowned with spires, is prominently shown; together with the Early English tower, over the north-western transept; the longline of the nave, the low central lantern tower

and the great transept: altogether a noble pile of Norman or Early English architecture.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT EYE.—An alarming fire, attended with great destruction of property, consisting of corn stacks, farm buildings, and about forty cottages, occurred on the evening of Monday last, at the village of Eye, four miles from Peterborough. The fire broke out about six o'clock, on the premises occupied by Mr. Sawfoot, the whole of which, with the exception of the dwelling-house, are consumed. The wind at the time raging frightfully from the south-west, carried the flames across the road to a row of thatched cottages, and from them to the stackyard and premises of Mr. Brainsby, the whole of which were destroyed; and it was only by means of the greatest exertion that the surrounding property escaped. The fire burned furiously until about one or two o'clock in the morning, when the wind, which had previously shifted a point or two to the south, became more calm, and a shower of rain providentially fell. Had the wind continued at the point at which it was when the fire first broke out, the whole village would, probably, have been destroyed. There is too much reason to suppose this to be the work of an incendiary, and that more than one person is concerned; as, within a very short time after, a similar outbreak occurred at the farm of Mr. Sisson, near Singlesole: little damage was, however, done here, as the fire kindled on the leeward side of the stack-yard. The fire-engines from the neighbouring towns of Thorney, Croyland, Peterborough, and Newborough arrived promptly, and did great service in subduing the conflagration at Eye. The premises of Mr. H. M. Little had a narrow escape; one of his corn stacks took fire, but was fortunately extinguished.



BUST OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK, BY COUNT D'ORSAY.

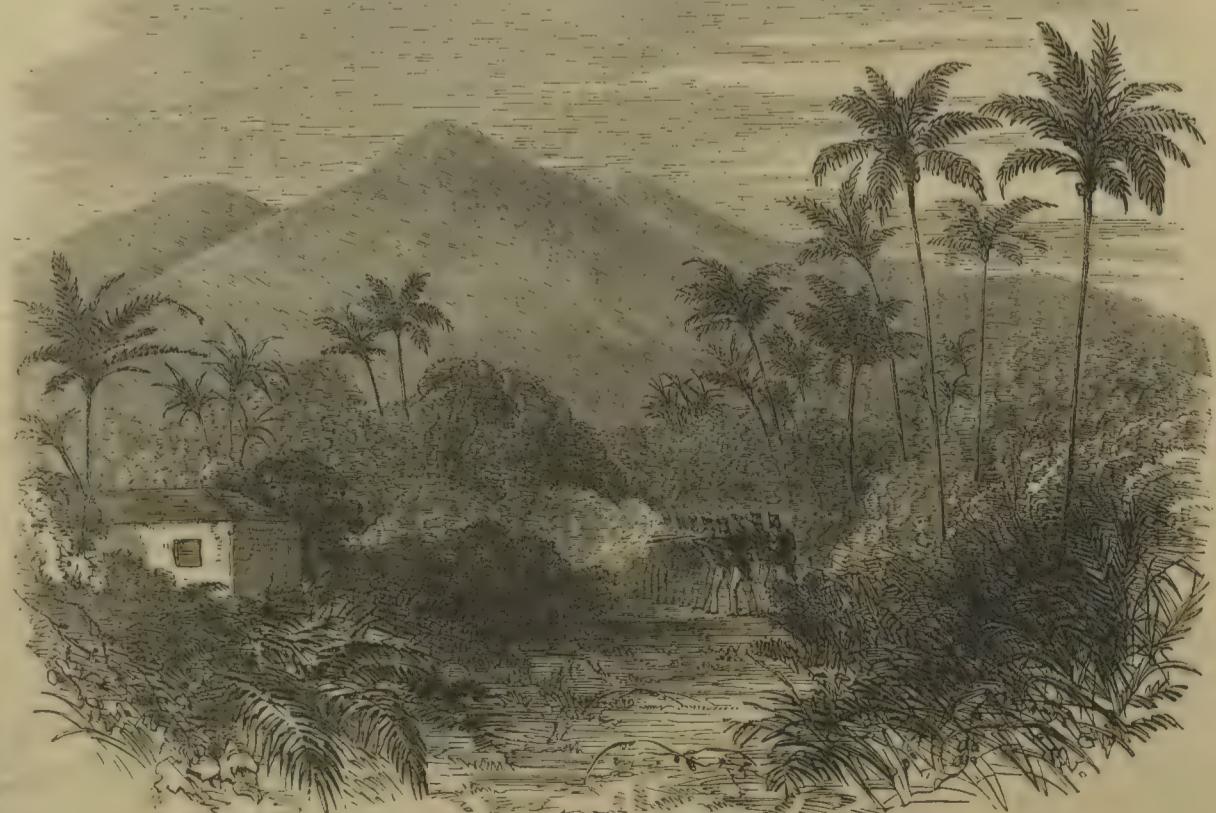
man, who wears the costume of the present day. It is cleverly designed, and has much of the striking *resemblance* by which Count d'Orsay's artistic productions are invariably distinguished.

THE INSURRECTION IN CEYLON.

We have engraved from our colonial contemporary, the *Ceylon Overland Observer*, published at Colombo, and received by the last overland mail, the accompanying Illustration, of the first skirmish between the British troops and the Kandian insurgents, near Matelle. This is a memorable event, as being the first conflict that occurred in the recent rebellion; and the details of the affair are thus given in the evidence of Captain Lillie, upon the trial of the insurgents.

It appears that Mr. Lillie is a Captain in the Ceylon Rifles; and that, under instructions from the Commandant, he left Kandy for Matelle, with 200 men (100 Europeans and 100 Malays), in consequence of information received that the rebels had taken the latter place. He quitted Kandy a little after 10 o'clock, P.M., on the 23rd of July last. As he approached Wariapole, he met some men armed, entering a by-road, one of whom came forward and said something, which Captain Lillie could not understand. He then ordered the troops to file off, and get into the rear of the armed men, telling some of the riflemen to explain to them that if they attempted to run away he would shoot them.

He next took the insurgents prisoners, when some of those from the jungle fired upon the troops, and one of the soldiers of the 15th regiment was wounded.



SKIRMISH BETWEEN THE BRITISH TROOPS AND THE KANDIANS IN CEYLON.

BURNING OF THE ADELPHI THEATRE, AT GLASGOW.

A LITTLE after 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday week, flames were suddenly observed to burst from the upper front of the Adelphi Theatre, situated on Glasgow-green. As the building was a very spacious one, accommodating nearly 2000 people, and principally composed of timber, the fire spread with vast rapidity, and before the engines arrived every part of the edifice was evidently doomed to destruction. Instead of paying attention to the blazing theatre, from which the flames shot up in startling brilliancy, the fire brigade directed their efforts to save the adjoining property, particularly St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, which was at one time in jeopardy; and, as there was a total absence of wind at the time, they happily succeeded. The theatre, however, is totally destroyed. Mr. Calvert was the lessee of the building; Mr. Frank Raymond, manager; and a large company was nightly performing in the house, who have lost all their effects. Indeed, the progress of the fire was so rapid that the total amount of property saved will not amount in value to £10.

At the moment the flames broke out, the company was rehearsing a new piece called "The Ocean Monarch; or, the Ship on Fire;" and as Mr. Belfont (who personated Captain Murdoch) was reprehending his imaginary crew for endangering the ship by smoking tobacco, he himself observed real flames bursting out in the upper part of the gallery, and quickly creeping from north to south of the building. The alarm was immediately given throughout the Green-room and all the other parts of the house, and the astounded performers speedily made their escape to the outside. The Adelphi was built in 1844; but, as it was badly constructed at the outset, it has undergone so many alterations and reconstructions, that it is believed upwards of £10,000 has been spent upon it from first to last. The house was not insured. The origin of the catastrophe is quite a mystery, as no fire was known to be in the theatre at the time of the accident. Mr. Macready, Mr. Sheridan Knowles, Mr. Phelps, Mrs. Butler, the Misses Cushman, and other eminent players, have performed in this theatre, which was the first erected in Scotland after the passing of the new Licensing Act.

JEROME PATUROT
IN SEARCH OF THE BEST REPUBLIC.
ILLUSTRATED BY GAVARNI.

CHAPTER III.

A TEMPEST IN A GLASS OF WATER.

THE instructions of the Commissary-General must be obeyed; his voice was only the echo of a more powerful voice. The *mot d'ordre* in future was agitation in town and country. The parasites of the prefecture were no longer the proper ones, for a serious agitation requires different elements. In the great hotbeds of population these agitations conceive themselves; but agricultural life has sedative virtues which make these fits difficult. Before being moved, the field labourer likes to account for the object of his emotion; he asks what he has to lose or to gain, and if the profit is not quite evident he prefers to forego the chance.

Over such obstacles as these our Commissary had to triumph. Besides, he had to conquer his secret prejudices. To exchange quietness for noise, peace for struggle, was for him anything but a pleasant prospect. He would willingly have floated on the tide of revolutions crowned with roses and with a goblet to his lips! Unhappily, he was not allowed to choose; hesitation even would have been suspected. He therefore went to work in spite of everybody and himself. It was an ungrateful, odious task, more worthy of an evil spirit; for he had to sow alarm where tranquillity had reigned, discord where peace had dwelt.

But justice must be rendered to our Commissary, who had neither taste nor talent for his part. Though he was obliged to act, yet he did the prescribed things badly or only did them half: revolutionary instincts cannot be so suddenly acquired. Among the measures which had been ordered the first was that of bulletins and proclamations. He issued them with a lavish hand, he covered the walls of the prefecture with energetic exhortations and appeals to popular enthusiasm. Their contents were startling and imaginative, and betrayed the artist's stamp.

"The régime" said this voice of the walls, "is a net whose meshes must be broken. Its apparent harmony conceals a deep disorder. God did not intend to create unequal positions, or different rights for the children of men. It is dreadful to think that some live only to enjoy themselves, others to suffer, and that, in this constant contrast, whatever is added to the pleasures of one is so much taken from the necessities of another!"



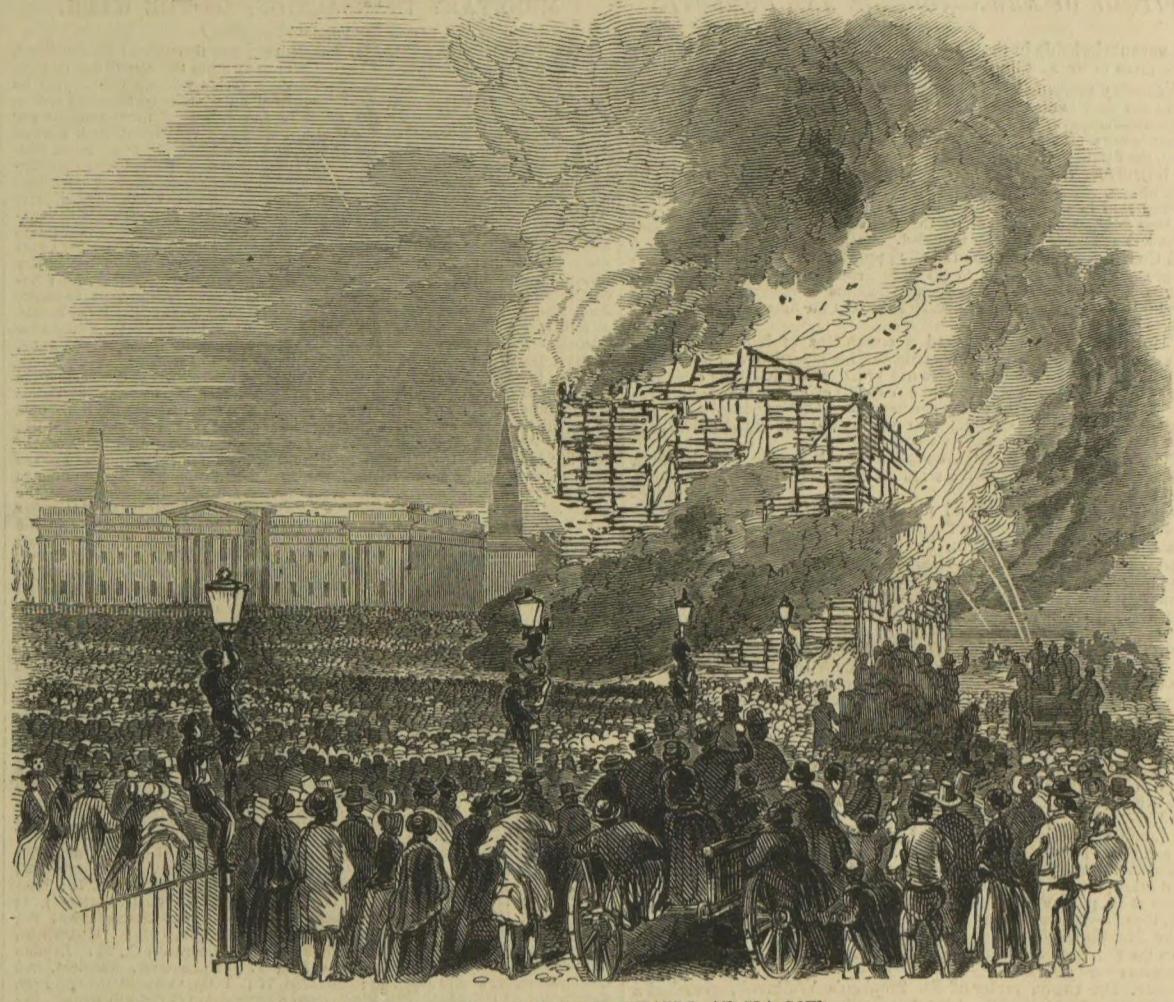
THE NEW COMMISSARY.

Thus spoke the Prefecture, with a thousand ingenious variations. Well! can it be credited? This appeal to the disinherited left our population unmoved. Neither an armed assault nor a public meeting followed. The state of the town would not get worse. Crowds of idlers stood before the placards of the Prefecture without seeming to be at all affected by these sombre representations. Opinions on each side were exchanged, after which the tide flowed on. The *ouvrier* went his way whistling an air, and the citizen went home with unclouded mind and happy spirit.

Spite of his efforts, our magistrate had failed. Whatever he did, the town was not agitated; his friends were in despair; the pavement was unbroken, the windows were undisturbed. It was an absolute flagrant, irremediable defeat. Concord and order yet reigned—two inexcusable faults. Fortunately, fate intervened, and the disappointed functionary had the honour and privileges of a less tranquil position. He expected the tempest from one corner of the heavens, it came from the opposite one. This is how it happened.

The elections were promulgated, and for the first time universal suffrage obtained an unlimited application. This experience was great and important; it produced many ambitious feelings—legitimate ones and the reverse. Therefore, France was, in a twinkling, overrun by club delegates and travelling Commissaries. At the same place three or four sometimes arrived at once; it was a real unloading. These persons had all a call, a mission. It is true the terms were not always very exact, and occasioned many embarrassments. It was not known which powers might unite or exclude each other, nor which among them had the advantage of precedence. This caused many conflicts in which self-love rose to violence. More than one *hôtel de Préfecture* became the scene of selfish struggles, of mysterious tourneys, where the champions entered the lists with sabre at the side and pistol in the belt. Generally, the most impudent conquered, and the next day the town heard that it had changed masters. Or, if the power was about equal, the people had two despots instead of one, and were assailed by contradictory proclamations.

Our town, as all others, was visited by this scourge. One day a report was spread that three Commissaries had arrived at once, and that they were holding a stormy council in the hotel of the Prefecture. It was added that in the midst of an agitated discussion, the new comers had carried politics to defiance, and administration to pugilism. It was said, too, that this Congress booted disgrace, and that our Commissary, the favourite of the town, had been threatened in his place. These rumours, at first vague, gradually were confirmed. They were discussed in the *café*, mentioned in the halls. The town was roused, then the



BURNING OF THE ADELPHI THEATRE, AT GLASGOW.

country. The more the version was talked of, the more sombre it grew. The unknown Commissaries were for the crowd so many scarecrows: they were said to have threatening faces, and to be armed to the teeth. The public belief was that one of them had sworn that he would not leave the department without having confiscated and divided the property. Another, still more extensive communication. The third was satisfied with neither; he wanted, by way of recreation, a few citizens' heads.

When these tales were propagated, they created the long-attempted agitation. But still they would not have sufficed if a singular circumstance had not intervened. One of the new Commissaries left the hotel of the Prefecture to assure himself of the good-will of the inhabitants. He was a young man who viewed the Revolution from the theatrical side, and had made it a question of costume. For him the Republic was composed of a hat with steel buckle, a white waistcoat with facings, tight pantaloons, and high boots. Therefore he proudly wore all this for the honour of the new institutions, and from historical association. It was his ideal; he re-assumed the course of time to the revolutionary toilets. Until then this worship of the past had had no dangerous results; it only excited curiosity and surprise. Our town did not take it thus. True, it was disaffected. Scarcely had this singular dress appeared in the streets than a murmur rose from the midst of the crowd. These emblems were not to its taste; it considered them an insult—a defiance, and instantly took up the gauntlet which had been thrown to it. The plagiarist of the Convention retreated to his house amidst the hooting of the people.

The next day was market day, and the town was filled with country people. The talk was only of the previous day's event. Groups were formed in many places, where they spoke, and not in very respectful terms, of the men who in turn installed themselves in the department, and disturbed it with their fooleries and their quarrels. The revolutionary costume angered them most; it seemed the forerunner of an attack on property; and, on this point, villagers are intractable. Ours spoke already of cutting any one to pieces who should propose to divide their wealth. Yet many of them had scarcely a field as large as the shadow of their huts; but the passion for property in man is measured less by the importance of the object possessed than by the labour necessary to acquire it. This field, small as it is, represents the labour of a whole life, and often the savings of several generations. It is the

identification of the labourer with the earth; and rather than give up an inch, he would give a piece of his body. Be it prejudice or no, this is the predominating instinct, and woe to him who tries to injure or ignore it.

Governed by these prejudices and by these reports, the animosity increased. The groups grew larger and more tumultuous. The orators of the *café* took stools for tripods, and from them harangued the multitude. The parasites of the Commissary directed the movement; their plan was simple and short. They wished to deliver their friend from this swarm of intruders, and except only him from these administrative vipers. For three names, the Tarpeian rock; for one name the Capitol; that was the *mot d'ordre*, and the cries of the crowd responded to it. "To the prefecture! To the prefecture!" was shouted on all sides. The riot was rife; they wanted only a drummer and a flag; these two accessories were easily found. The drummer beat the drum—the flag was unfurled; and a crowd, increasing every moment, marched towards the hotel where the four Commissaries compared their candidacies and their powers. At the first noise one of them stepped to the balcony; it was the young man with tight pantaloons. His presence sufficed to increase the agitation to its highest point. He tried to speak—noise drowned his voice; his white waistcoat exasperated the crowd; they could only see in it the insignia of spoliation.

But yet in the midst of the tumult one wish was expressed with formidable unison; it was for the departure of the three Commissaries. Their oft-repeated names were accompanied by epithets prompted by the heat of passion. The villagers' entire vocabulary was not enough. Some peasants more demonstrative than the rest tried even to add deeds to words. Using their heads as battering-rams, they undertook to break the doors of the hotel and to force a passage to the besieged. The panels were already giving way to the blows, and the crowd of malcontents were upon the point of making an irruption into the place, when a parleying flag was hoisted at the gable window. The garrison wished to capitulate. The spokesmen were brief, the arrangements categoric. The Commissaries were instantly to quit the place. They tried to save their dignity; but the popular whirlwind growled outside, and excesses were imminent. At last, half-forcibly, half-willingly, they were put into the carriage, and drove away in the midst of noises more sonorous than flattering.

(To be continued.)



THE RIOT—"TO THE PREFECTURE!"

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HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO HARROW SCHOOL.

(Continued from page 334.)

diameter, and run independently on their axles, as well as the usual movement of the axles in the journals. The frame is within nine inches of the rails, and no steps are required. The total weight is estimated at ten tons; and the consumption of coke will be under 10lbs. per mile.

The Steam-Carriage was delivered on to the West London before she was in thorough working condition, in order to test her powers. The result has been that she has exceeded a speed of 35 miles an hour *up* a 3 mile incline of 1 in 100; and 41 miles *down* the same incline, with the disadvantages of a very sharp curve and no run at starting, very loose rails, and one of them deeply rusted from disuse, grinding in the flanges with great friction. There is little doubt that, when in order, she will make 60 miles per hour on good rails on a level. We understand that, when completed, it is the intention to run her for several days on the West London, to give directors and engineers an opportunity of trying her.

We should mention that in the trimmings of the carriages, is worked the monogram of the Railway Company—a tasteful novelty, introduced by Payne and Son, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO HARROW SCHOOL.

THE town of Harrow-on-the-Hill, on Thursday morning, the 16th inst., presented a scene of unusual bustle and animation; her Majesty, who was then on a visit to the Queen Dowager, at Bentley Priory, having graciously expressed her intention of honouring the far-famed School with a visit. Notwithstanding that her Majesty's gracious intention was not known to the inhabitants till the same morning, preparations were made for her reception with so much activity, that triumphal arches were erected as by magic; banners waved from nearly every house; and in every prominent position decorations with loyal mottoes, &c., were displayed. On the Queen's arrival, shortly before one o'clock, accompanied by her Royal Highness Prince Albert and an illustrious party, she was greeted by the enthusiastic cheers of the inhabitants, and a large concourse of spectators assembled on the occasion. Her Majesty first visited the School, and was there received by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, head master; the Rev. W. Oxenham, second master; and the assistant masters.

The Harrovians, nearly 400 in number, who were assembled in the Speech-room, welcomed her Majesty with hearty cheers—three times three. The Rev. W. Oxenham (second master); G. Harris, Esq., Rev. B. H. Drury, Rev. J. M. Simkinson, Rev. H. Keary, Rev. G. Warner, Rev. F. Renchall, Rev. R. Middlemiss, and F. Marillier, Esq. (under masters), and Church, the Captain of the School, had the honour of being publicly presented to the Queen. The names

were then called over; and Dr. Vaughan signified her Majesty's command that a week should be added to the next Midsummer vacation. Her Majesty expressed herself much interested in examining the names and autographs of former Harrovians, many of whom have since shed undying lustre on the Church and the Bar of England.

On retiring from the School, the illustrious party was again saluted with deafening cheers by the Harrovians. Her Majesty next proceeded, amidst the cheers of the people, to the Church, where she was received by the Venerable Vicar, the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, and several clergymen in their canonical robes, the churchwardens, and other officials. After the fine old edifice, "Byron's Tomb" next became an object of interest. Having examined this memorial, the Royal party returned to the Priory. The Queen was greeted on retiring by the enthusiastic cheers of the spectators.

In the evening, the inhabitants of the town assembled to honour the occasion of the Royal visit by a public dinner, at the King Harry VIII. hotel. The chair was taken by H. C. Vernon, Esq.; and after the cloth was removed, the health of the Queen was drunk with unbounded enthusiasm, as well as that of Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family.

SWAKELEYS, NEAR ICKENHAM.

THIS fine old mansion was built by Sir Edmund Wright, in the reign of Charles I. (anno 1638.) It presents a curious architectural composition; the style, agreeably to the usage of that day, is Italian; the principal material is brick, with decorations of stone, sculptured in a fantastic character.

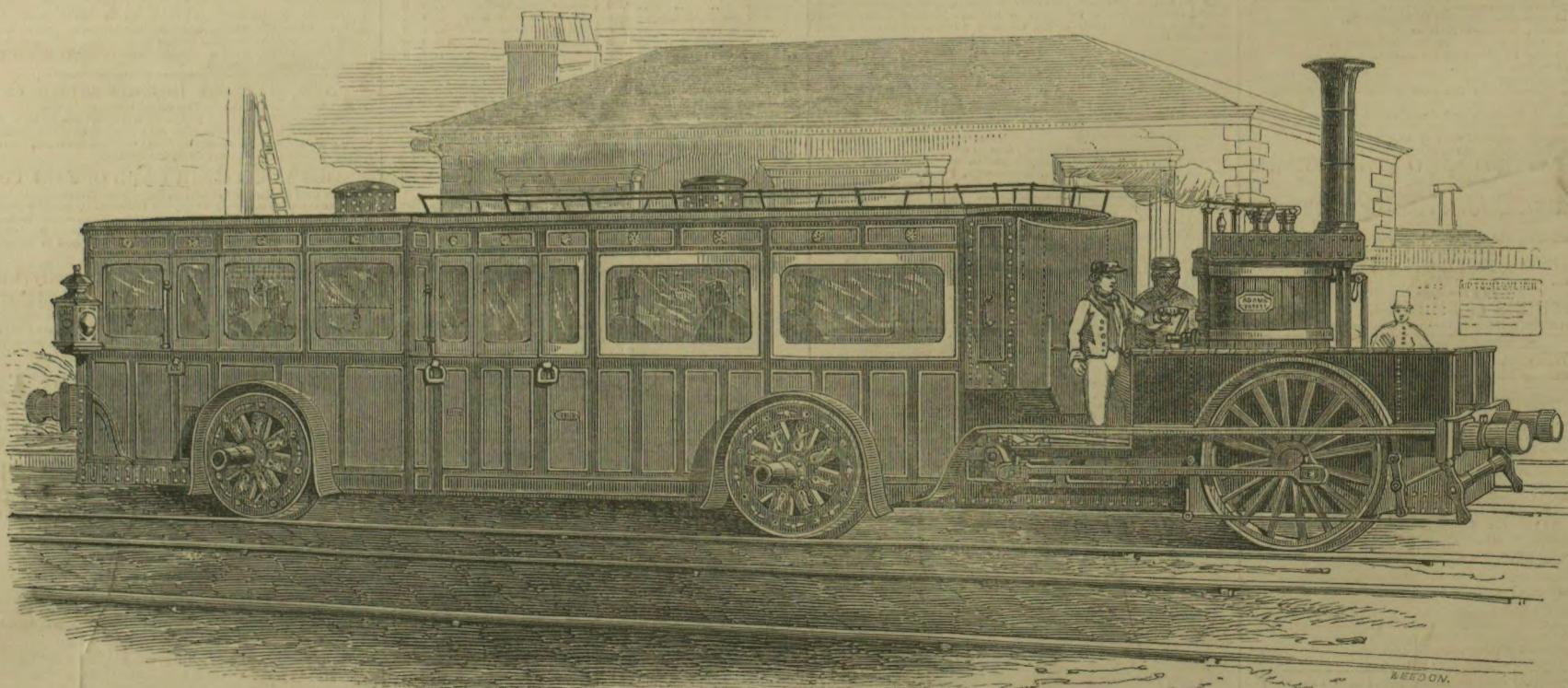
The edifice is divided into three stories by Ionic pilasters, supporting entablatures with friezes. Other ornaments, as terms, scrolls, orbs, obelisks, and foliage, contribute to adorn the front. The mansion is situated in the parish of Ickenham, and lies three miles north of the Uxbridge road, and at the distance of sixteen miles from London. This parish was, according to "Domesday Book," among the domains of Geoffrey de Magnaville, Earl of Essex, who came hither with William the Conqueror, and was by him rewarded with divers lordships in several counties; and his family had possession here in 1400. Swakeleys is now in possession of Thomas Truesdale Clarke, Esq., in whose family it has been for upwards of one hundred years.

It will be interesting to add, that her Majesty passed through the park and ground of Swakeleys, in her way to and on her return from Bentley Priory, on Wednesday and Friday week.

The church of Ickenham is a small but ancient structure; it is dedicated to St. Giles, and contains a monument by Banks, to the memory of John G. Clarke barrister-at-law, who died at Swakeleys, 28th of June, 1800.



SWAKELEYS, NEAR ICKENHAM.



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